

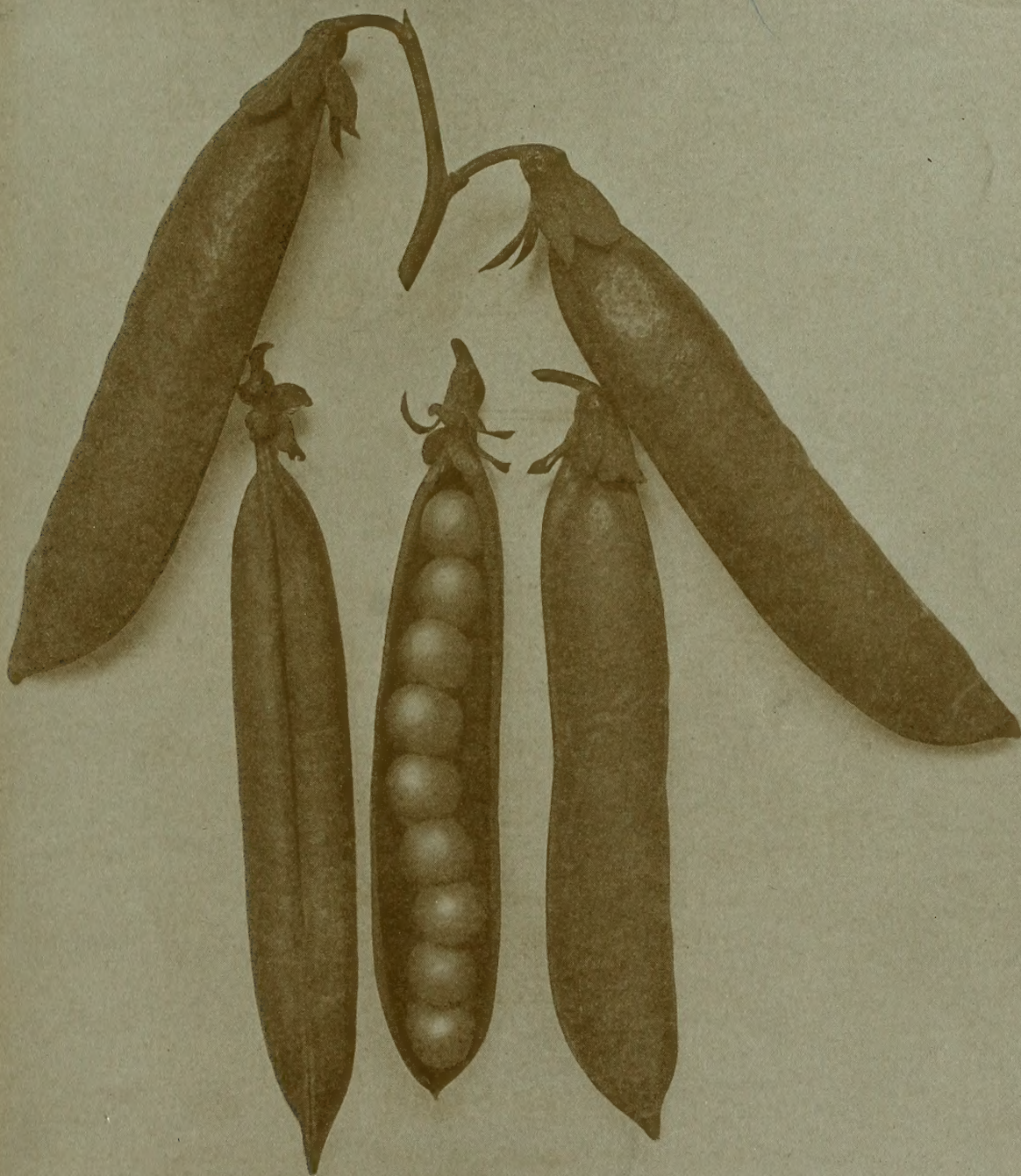
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Will H. Tracy
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS

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TELEPHONE PEAS

THOS. W. EMERSON COMPANY

74 and 76 South Market Street

Boston, Mass.

Dealers in Grass, Field and Garden Seeds

Beans and Peas for Cooking Purposes

OUR SEEDS

ARE

NORTHERN GROWN and TESTED

Equal to any the World Produces

OUR AIM IS TO OBTAIN

Pure Seeds of Extra Quality

OUR TERMS

Bills of Garden Seeds for spring shipment are due June 1st, or 1 per cent. per month discount for cash. Round lots of special items, 60 days or 1 1-2 per cent. cash in ten days. Grass and Grain Seeds, thirty days or one-half of one per cent. cash in ten days.

Two-bushel Cotton Bags at 20 cents each. Small bags from one-eighth to one bushel, 10 cents each.

In remitting for orders, please add a sum to cover the cost of the necessary bags.

References requested from unknown correspondents.

All prices herein subject to market changes.

SEEDS BY MAIL

All Vegetable or Flower Seeds ordered at catalogue rates, in **packets or ounces**, will be sent free by mail; safe arrival guaranteed. When Seeds are ordered in quantities of one-quarter pound and upwards, postage must be added at the rate of 8 cents per pound, except Beans and Peas, to which add 15 cents per quart, and to Corn and Onion Sets 10 cents per quart, to the catalogue prices.

We deliver Seeds to any express or railroad in this city as may be directed, and the purchaser pays all transportation charges.

OUR PACKET SEEDS

Every Retail Merchant Should Sell Them

WHY?

*BECAUSE EACH AND EVERY PACKET CONTAINS
TWICE AS MUCH SEED AS IS USUALLY
PUT IN COMMISSION PACKETS.*

ALL our seeds are grown for us by growers who have a national reputation for producing high-grade seeds; therefore all our packets contain seeds equal to any sold in bulk or otherwise. All our packet seeds cost the merchant and the farmer the same as commission seeds.

¶ We give all Merchant Customers the privilege of selecting their own assortments of packet seeds.

*All Vegetable Seed packets put up
in neat boxes of 250 each. Flower
Seed packets in boxes of 100 each.*

Thos. W. Emerson Company

74 AND 76 SOUTH MARKET STREET

BOSTON

MASSACHUSETTS

THOS. W. EMERSON COMPANY

Is the only Wholesale Seedhouse in New England that does not advertise seeds at retail. We issue this Catalogue for the sole benefit of our merchant customers, and as a guide to them in retailing our high-grade seeds.

WARRANTIES.

We are often asked, "Do you guarantee your seeds to grow?" Complaints sometimes made that seeds are not good, may quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, in too wet or dry soil, insects of all descriptions destroying the plant as soon as it appears, wet weather, frosts, etc.

We think a little consideration will convince any one that, if we know our own interests, we should not be likely to send out poor seeds, at the risk of sacrificing our trade.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, that, while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure, reliable and true to name, our seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.

THOS. W. EMERSON COMPANY.

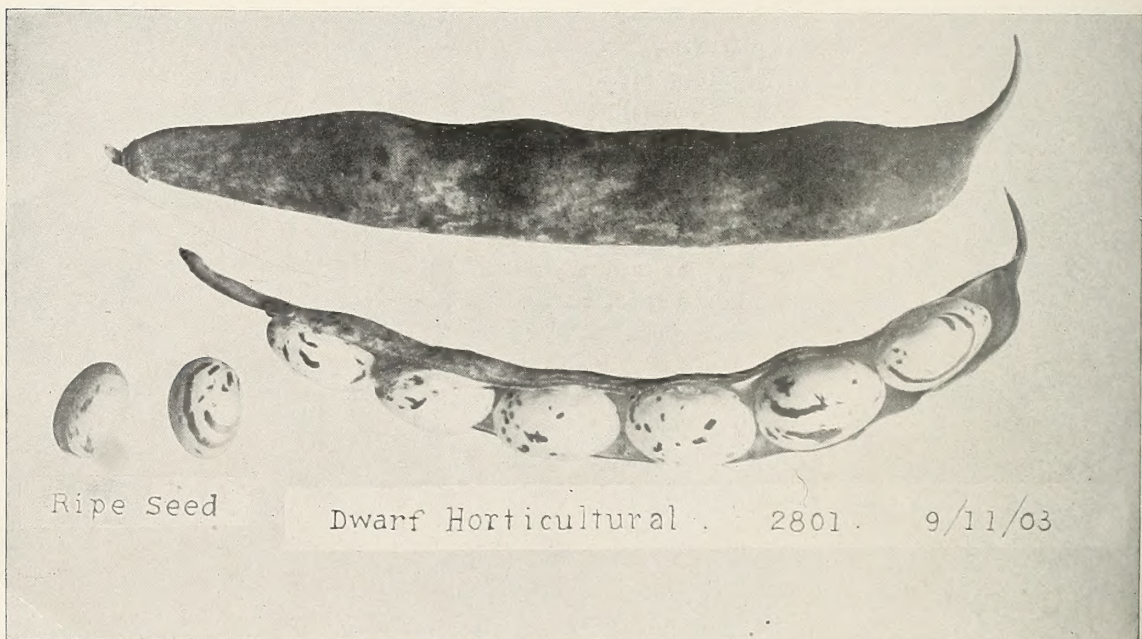
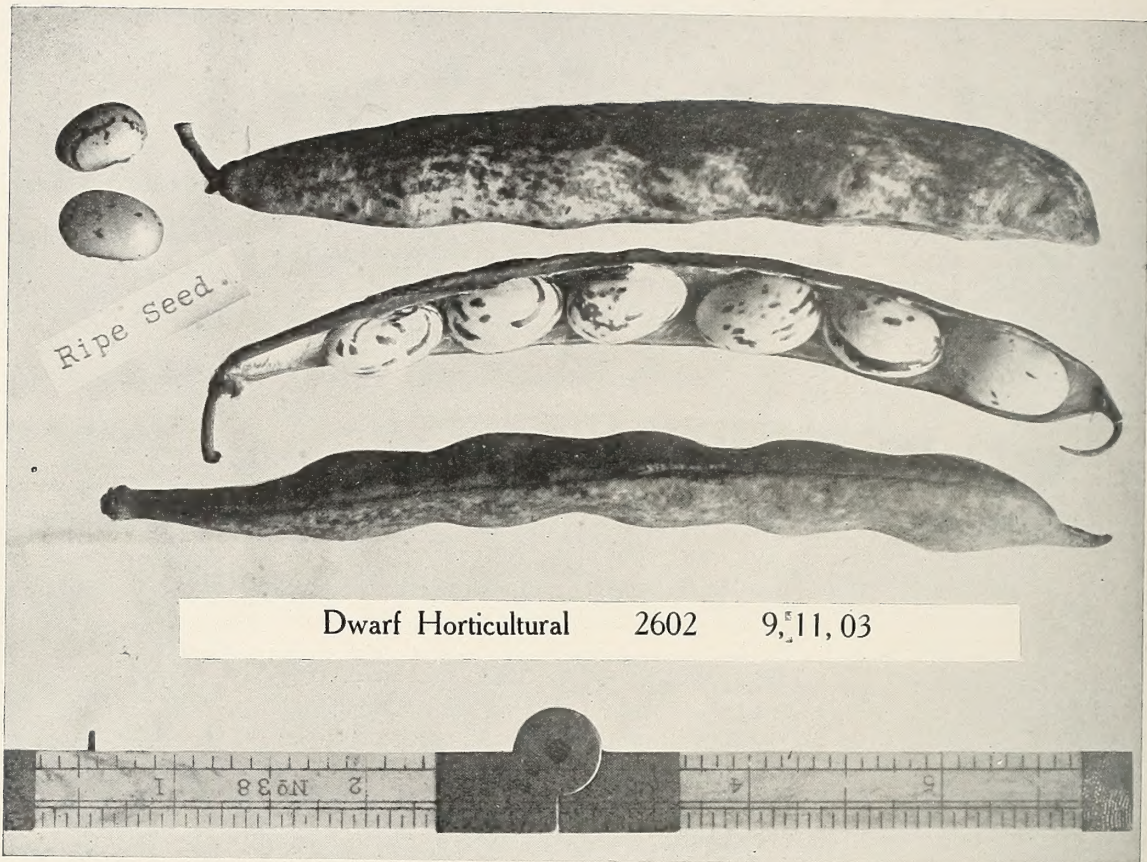
DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an abundant supply of good barnyard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or subsoiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mold from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to enroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED

In the vicinity of Boston, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two and a half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6 x 3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two and a half feet. Then put on the sashes and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100 degrees or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90 degrees or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snowstorms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-plants should be sown in a separate frame from Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.





ARTICHOKE

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Green Globe. The standard and best variety . . .	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$3.00

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. The most approved and standard sort	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.50
Palmetto. Of Southern origin. A very desirable bright green asparagus	05	10	50

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

	PER HUNDRED		
Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots			\$1.00
Palmetto. Two-year-old roots.			1.00

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH


HARICOT *Frijorenano* Bohne

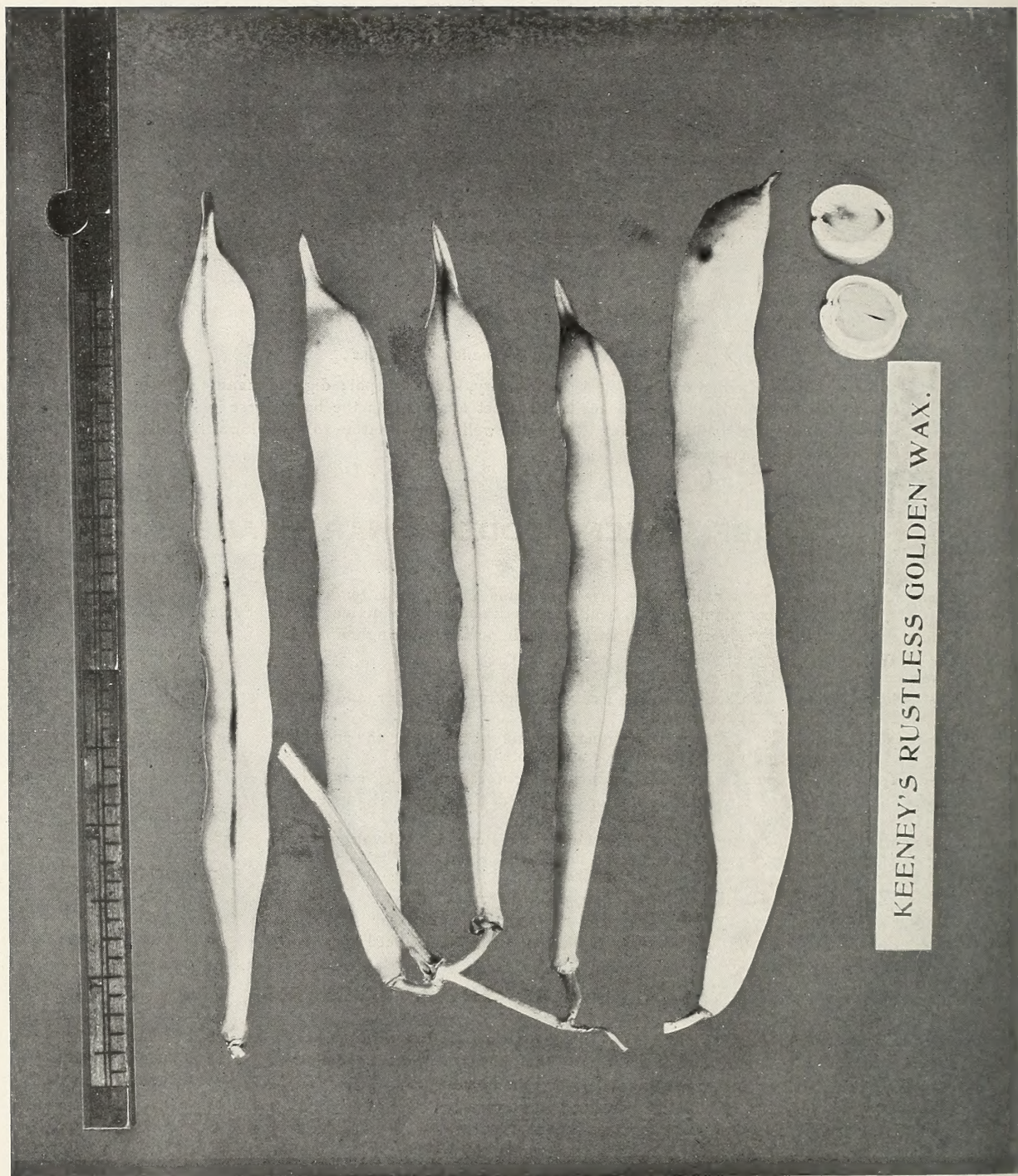
CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Bountiful. The pods grow to large size, are broad and fleshy, cook tender and of fine quality. The plants make a healthy growth and are productive	\$0.25	\$1.75	\$6.00
Champion Bush. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green flat pods	25	1.75	6.00
Cranberry Red. A stringless sort; green pods, good quality	25	1.75	6.00
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	1.50	5.50
Hodson's Green Pod—(New). A strong and robust grower, an enormous yielder, exceptionally free from rust or blight, medium early	25	1.75	6.00
Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat green pods	25	1.50	5.00
Refugee, Extra Early. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding	25	1.50	5.50
Stringless Green Pod. One of the earliest Green Pod Beans in cultivation, bearing tender, meaty, straight green pods; crisp, tender and stringless. Claimed to be earlier than the Valentine or Six-Weeks	25	1.75	6.50
Stringless Green Pod Giant. Improved long-podded strain of above	25	1.75	6.50
Valentine, Extra Early. Round, thick, solid pods; tender, fine flavor	25	1.50	5.50
Valentine Black. Long, round, straight, Handsome Pods; Black Seed; very early	50	2.50	8.00

BEANS—DWARF SHELL VARIETIES

Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural	\$0.25	\$1.75	\$6.00
Horticultural, Dwarf. Productive; finest early shell beans; carmine podded	25	1.75	6.50
Red Kidney. Very productive; green pods; good shell bean	25	1.50	5.00
White Kidney. A superior kind. For baking purposes	25	1.50	5.00
White Marrow. Used generally as a winter bean	25	1.50	5.00
Yellow Eye. A good sort for field culture, used mostly for baking	25	1.25	5.00
Emerson's  Pea. Very small, white variety; early, and very prolific; the most valuable sort for baking purposes in this market	25	1.50	5.00
Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good	25	1.50	5.00



KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX.

BEANS—DWARF OR BUSH LIMAS

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Burpee's Bush Lima. A genuine Dwarf or Bush Lima bean; yields an immense number of pods, and is a sure cropper	\$0.40	\$2.50	\$8.00
Dreer's Bush Lima, or Kumerle. An excellent large seeded sort about a week earlier than Burpee's	40	2.50	8.00
Hendersca's Bush Lima. A very dwarf sort and productive	35	2.00	7.50

BEANS—DWARF WAX OR BUTTER VARIETIES

Currie's Rust-Proof. Pods long, flat, straight and of a waxy-white color; quality excellent	\$0.30	\$1.75	\$6.00
Challenge Black Wax. A new variety of extra quality and very prolific; yellow pods	30	1.75	6.50
Davis White Wax. An exceedingly hardy, productive, white-seeded, wax-podded sort	30	1.75	6.50
Grenell's Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round golden pods	30	1.75	6.50
Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat yellow pods of fine appearance	25	1.75	6.00
Golden Wax Keeney's Rustless. A vigorous wax podded variety, wonderfully productive, the pods are thick and meaty, entirely stringless and of fine quality.	30	1.75	6.50
Hodson Wax. A new distinct type of a wax bean, being an enormous bearer of long yellow pods, often measuring 7 to 8 inches in length, remarkably free from rust, and of delicious flavor	30	1.75	6.50
Pencil Pod Black Wax. Pods are long, pencil-like, and brittle	30	1.75	6.50
Prolific Black Wax. Early round podded variety; very productive and of fine flavor	30	1.75	6.50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust	30	1.75	6.50
Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest podded of all wax sorts, and very productive	40	2.50	9.00

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

HARICOTS A RAMES

Frijole de Bejuco

Stangen-Bohnen

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

Black Wax Pole or Indian Chief. A golden yellow, short, flat podded variety; quality excellent	\$0.35	\$2.00	\$7.00
Golden Cluster Wax. A large golden podded variety; early and tender	50	3.00	10.00
Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	35	2.00	7.00
Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	35	2.00	7.00
Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	35	2.00	7.00
King of the Garden Lima. Large pod and bean; productive	35	2.00	7.00
Dreer's Lima. Thick and of fine quality	35	2.00	7.00
Red Cranberry. Stringless, and one of the best	35	1.75	8.00
Brockton. Very productive and of excellent quality	40	2.00	8.00
King Horticultural—(New). A new variety which is in great demand by New England gardeners; both beans and pods much larger than those of the common kind; pods bright carmine	50	3.00	10.00
Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. Pods green, very long; productive. (<i>See cover</i>).	35	2.00	7.50
Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole bean; very ornamental	35	2.00	7.50
White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	35	2.00	7.50
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean	35	1.75	6.50
Lazy Wife. A large green podded pole bean measuring from 4 to 6 inches long, stringless and of fine flavor	40	2.50	8.00
Golden Carmine Horticultural. A most desirable bean, being of a bright golden yellow, and as the pods reach maturity become mottled with a bright carmine color which gives the pods a very attractive appearance, and with its large size and fine flavor makes it a very profitable bean for the market gardener to raise	35	2.00	8.00
White Dutch Case Knife. Pods long, green and flat, can be either snapped or shelled	35	1.75	6.00

BEETS—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Kuntelruhen

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. fertilizer, 200 lbs. bone flour and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Red Mangel Wurzel. A good main crop sort	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.40
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	05	10	40
Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel. Similar to Yellow Globe, but of a higher color	05	10	40
Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts.	05	10	40
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet	05	10	40
Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Very large selected strain	05	10	40
Mammoth Dignity Mangel. Remarkable for the broad shoulder and massive shape of the root. Single roots often attain the weight of thirty-five pounds each, and will yield forty-five tons per acre with good cultivation. The roots are smooth and regular, and of blood-red color	05	10	40
Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock feeding	05	10	40
White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding	05	10	40
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet	05	10	40



MAMMOTH DIGNITY MANGEL

BEET

Betterave

Hunkel-Hube

CULTURE.—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early sow in hot-beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves, or for general crop, sow as soon as the ground will permit, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June. If possible, always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. A supply may be had for winter use by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, earth or sods to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. 1 ounce to 50 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds to acre.

Crosby's Egyptian. The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness, the sort being larger, coarser, lighter colored and nearer round than flat; in fact, it is more like Eclipse than Egyptian. It is one of the best sorts for early planting out of doors, as it reaches a usable size sooner than any other sort, but it is not as well suited for forcing in hot-beds or for transplanting as the Egyptian. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 75c.

Detroit Dark Red Blood Turnip Beet. One of the very best sorts not only for the market gardener but for the home gardener. This variety was introduced as an improvement in turnip shape for table use. It has a small, upright growing top, matures early, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone who plants it. It has a dark blood red root; skin, flesh bright red, toned with lighter shade, and very crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; lb., 65c.

Crimson Globe. Fine globular shape; flesh rich, deep crimson; fine quality, very tender and sweet05 .10 .60

BEETS—(CONTINUED)

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Extra Early Dark Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.60
Extra Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark red	05	10	60
Dewing's Extra Early. Early; of fine form and flavor, and good for market	05	10	60
Early Bassano. Early; flat, light color	05	10	60
Edmands' Early Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality	05	10	60
Early Blood Turnip. Dark red and fine flavor; productive	05	10	60
Bastian's Early Turnip. One of the earliest; light color	05	10	60
Long Smooth Blood Improved. Of deep blood color; more uniform and not so thick as the old sort	05	10	60
Swiss Chard. Used for greens	05	10	60



EDMANDS' BLOOD TURNIP BEET

BORECOLE OR KALE

Sow early in the spring in prepared beds, covering the seeds thinly and evenly; transplant in June, and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. They are extremely hardy, and will endure quite a low temperature. The Siberian variety is also sown in September for early greens. *One ounce will sow 150 feet drill.*

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Siberian or German Greens. Sow in the fall for use in the spring	05	10	70
Green Curled Tall Scotch. One of the best varieties for the market. Sow in spring for fall use	05	10	80
Dwarf Green Curled. Very hardy; a standard market sort. Sow same as above	05	10	80

BROCCOLI

The Broccoli are closely allied to the Cauliflower family, requiring same cultivation and treatment as Cauliflower.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
White Cape. Heads medium, compact and creamy white; reliable to head	\$0.05	\$0.35	\$4.00
Early Purple Cape. Rather hardier sort, with greenish purple heads; good flavor	05	35	4.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Bearing small sprouts on the side of the main stalks like miniature cabbages of delicious flavor.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Improved Drawf German. Compact heads, very productive, highly recommended	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$2.00

CAULIFLOWER

CHOÛFLEUR *Coliflor* *Blumen-Kohl*

CULTURE.—Any soil that will grow Cabbage will grow Cauliflower; extra manuring and preparation of the soil will be well repaid. The seeds may be sown in September and the plants wintered over in the same manner as described for early Cabbage. Where this is not practicable it may be had just as well by sowing the seeds in the hot-bed in January or February, and transplanting the plants at two or three inches apart in boxes or in the soil of another hot-bed until such time as they are safe to be planted in the open ground, which in this latitude is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out too early. For second early and late crop sow at the same date as given in the directions for Cabbage crop. 1 ounce for 1,000 plants.



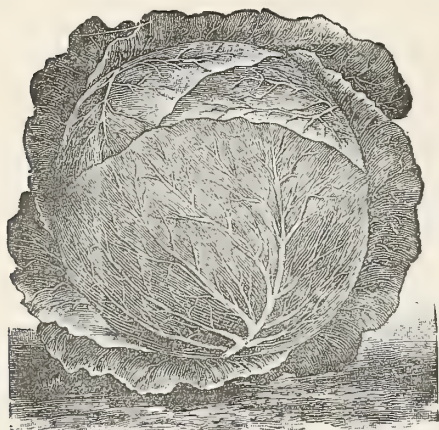
CAULIFLOWER—(CONTINUED)

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. Dwarf and very early; large, compact heads	\$0.05	\$2.50	
Snowball (Henderson). Very largely grown for an early crop. Of dwarf habit; heads white and solid. Pure stock	05	2.50	
Early Paris. Ten days later than the above named. Finest imported seed	05	.75	
Lenormand's Short Stemmed. Late variety, forming splendid large heads of fine quality	05	.60	
Veitch's Autumn Giant. One of the finest fall varieties in cultivation	05	.50	

CABBAGE

CHOU *Berza de repollo* Kobl

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold-frames, where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. One ounce will produce fifteen hundred plants.



HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER CABBAGE



SELECTED JERSEY WAKEFIELD

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early York. A standard English sort.	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$1.50
Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	05	25	2.50
Early Winnigstadt. A standard second early variety	05	15	2.00
American Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use winter and spring; of delicate flavor	05	20	2.00
Henderson's Early Summer. A few days later than Wakefield, rather larger, and more globe shaped; much used by market gardener; stands long in head	05	20	2.00
Stone-Mason Drumhead. One of the very best for a main crop, and is unequalled for storing for winter use; is grown more extensively around Boston than any other drumhead	05	20	2.00
Premium Flat Dutch. A standard variety of late drumhead; much used at the South and West	05	20	2.00
Marblehead Mammoth. The largest variety of drumhead known; needs to be set about four feet apart each way; often grows to weigh sixty pounds per head	05	20	2.00
All-Seasons. One of the finest for second early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely	05	20	2.00
Fottler's Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second early or late	05	20	2.00
Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter cabbage for main crop	05	20	2.00
Succession. A sure heading, long keeping variety, very similar to All Seasons. Our seed is from carefully grown selected stock and is the best that can be procured	05	20	2.00
Hollander or Danish Ball Head. An unsurpassed winter variety, heads round, large, very hard, tender, and fine flavored	05	25	3.00
Red Dutch, or Pickling. Fine, solid, dark red heads	05	20	2.00
Danish Roundhead Cabbage. A late variety, matures earlier than the Danish Ball Head. The heads are round with short stalk, and for solidity is ahead of all others. The interior leaves are pure white, of sweet flavor. A healthy variety and able to resist hot weather and disease	05	30	4.00

CELERY

CELERY Apio Cellerie

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plant good. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. The beds should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

Boston Market. The dwarf, branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. It is unequalled by any other sort, being solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. Its compact, dwarf habit allows closer planting, and requires less earthing-up than the taller sorts

Henderson's White Plume. The stock and portions of the inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid and of a pleasing, nutty flavor, while its white, feather-like foliage places it ahead of all others as a table ornament

Golden Self-Blanching. A new dwarf variety of great merit; of quick growth and very early; beautiful golden yellow; solid and of excellent flavor

Half Dwarf. A good market garden sort

Giant White Solid. The best of the large-growing sorts

Celery Seed for Flavoring. Used in flavoring pickles, soups, etc.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted. The round, solid roots of this variety are used for salads



PKT.	OZ.	LB.
\$0.05	\$0.40	\$4.00
05	40	4.00
05	50	7.00
05	30	3.00
05	30	3.00
	10	35
05	20	2.00

CARDOON

Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
\$0.05	\$0.20	\$2.00

CHERVIL

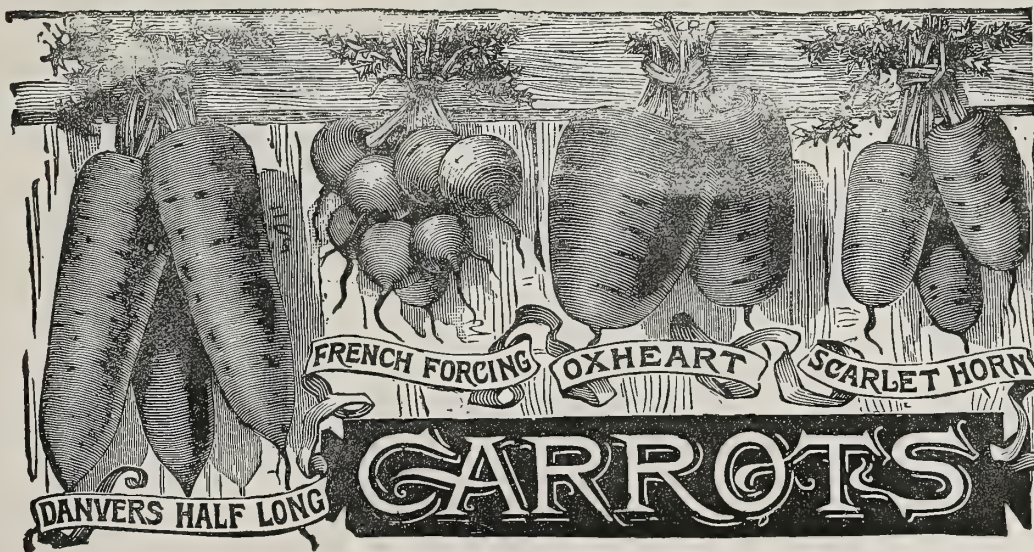
Curled Chervil.

\$0.05	\$0.20	\$1.00
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CHICORY

Large-Rooted Chicory.

\$0.05	\$0.10	\$1.00
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CARROT

CAROTTE

Zanahoria

Möhre

CULTURE.—Sow for early forcing, as early as the ground can be worked; or, for the late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for

CARROT—(CONTINUED)

main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Extra Early French Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.75
Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots	05	10	75
Guerande, or Oxheart. A most excellent sort	05	10	75
Improved Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality, and exceedingly productive	05	10	75
Improved Long Orange. Best for stock feeding	05	10	75
Large White Belgian. Very productive; used largely for stock	05	10	65
Chantenay. A type of Danvers Half-Long, but earlier and smaller	05	10	75

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR

MAIS *Maiz* *Mais*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems, break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

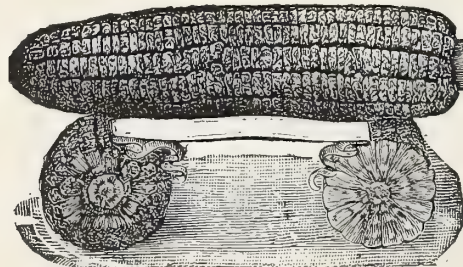
	QT.	PK.	BU.
Premo. One of the earliest. Sweet	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$5.00
Peep o' Day. Very early, of good size and quality, the kernels being a nice white color	25	1.50	5.00

CORN—SWEET CORN



THE CORY

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Burbank's Early Maine. Early. As early as the Cory; large and pure white	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$5.00
Extra Early Cory. A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market	25	1.50	5.00
Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	25	1.50	5.00
Perry's Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	25	1.50	5.00
Early Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality	25	1.50	5.00
Emerson's First Crop—(New). The earliest of all sugar corn; ears good size, cob and grain pure white, quality rich and sugary. Try it	25	1.50	5.00
Extra Early White Cory. An excellent early variety; as early as the Red Cory. Grain and cob pure white	25	2.00	6.00



POTTER'S
EXCELSIOR

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Golden Bantam. Very hardy, can be planted earlier than any other sweet corn. Especially adapted to the cool summers of New England. Ears from 5 to 6 inches in length, of a bright golden yellow color, and very rich flavor	\$0.35	\$2.00	\$6.00
Mammoth White Cory This having the earliness of the Original Cory with the great advantage of being larger in both ear and kernel, makes it one of the best of our early sweet corns	25	2.00	6.00

MEDIUM EARLYS—(SWEET CORN CONTINUED)

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Squantum or Potter's Excelsior. Good size, and a most excellent table sort	\$0.25	2.00	6.00
Moore's Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	25	1.50	5.00
Early Evergreen. A new strain of the Stowell Evergreen, being about eight days earlier	25	1.50	5.00
Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black	25	1.50	5.00

GENERAL CROP

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Stowell's Evergreen. Remains green a long time and is highly prized.	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$5.00
Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet; of especially excellent quality	25	1.50	5.00
Egyptian. Large and of superior quality	25	1.50	5.00
Washington or Bear's Foot. A late sweet variety, with ears spread out at tip	35	2.00	7.50
Country Gentleman. This late or Maine crop variety is the result of a cross of the Ne Plus Ultra with the Stowell Evergreen	25	1.50	5.00

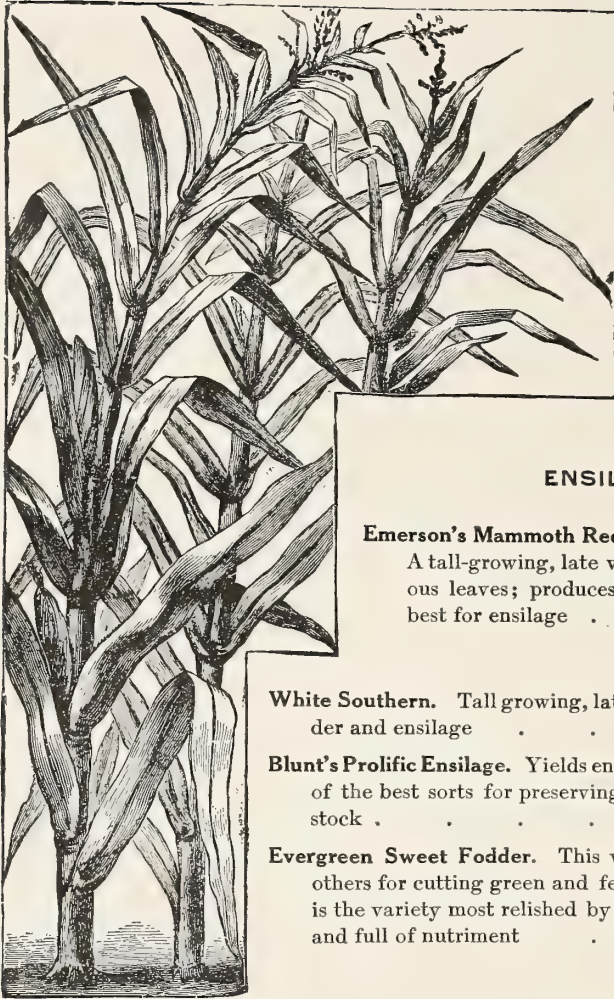
EARS OF ANY OF THE ABOVE - - PER EAR, MARKET PRICE

CORN—FIELD CORN

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Improved Early Canada. Twelve-rowed; early, very handsome yellow ears; never fails to ripen before frost	\$0.15	\$0.75	\$2.50
Angel-of-Midnight. Extra early; eight-rowed, yellow field corn; ears 10 to 14 inches long; remarkably productive	15	75	2.50
Longfellow's Yellow. Beautiful long ears with small cob	15	75	2.50
Early Sanford. White flint, used largely for ensilage purposes, the best of its kind known	15	75	2.50
Compton's Early. Earliest yellow Flint corn, maturing in 75 to 85 days	15	75	2.50
Pride of the North. An excellent variety for short, cool seasons; ears from 8 to 10 inches long and from 14 to 16 rowed	15	60	2.00
Early Huron Dent. The earliest Dent corn in cultivation, as early as any Flint. Ears of perfect shape and very handsome; is a strong grower, and yields heavy	15	60	2.00
Mastodon Early Dent. Descriptive of this Corn we quote the following: "I claim that it is the largest-eared early Dent Corn ever seen in this section of the country, and the largest grain of any early Dent Corn. It grows strong, rank, quick, and makes the finest appearing shelled corn of them all, being purely Dent, of two shades of white and yellow. To convince your customers that it will ripen with them, just say that it was grown within eight miles of Lake Erie."	15	60	2.00
Improved Leaming Dent. An early, very heavy, long-eared Corn maturing in 100-120 days. Stalks medium tall with a large amount of foliage, as an Ensilage Corn one of the best	15	50	1.75

CORN—POP CORN

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Queen's Golden Pop Corn. One of the best and most prolific varieties grown; its quality and handsome appearance, when popped, are very noticeable. Pops perfectly white	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$3.00
Common White.	25	1.00	3.00
White Rice. Ears short, kernel long pointed, white	25	1.00	3.00



ENSILAGE IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT

CORN

ENSILAGE AND FODDER

Emerson's Mammoth Red Cob Ensilage.

A tall-growing, late variety, with numerous leaves; produces immense crops, the best for ensilage

QT.	PK.	BU.
\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.75

White Southern. Tall growing, late sort; used for fodder and ensilage

15	50	1.75
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Blunt's Prolific Ensilage. Yields enormously, and is one of the best sorts for preserving in silos; fine seed stock

15	50	2.00
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Evergreen Sweet Fodder. This variety surpasses all others for cutting green and feeding to stock. It is the variety most relished by stock, and is tender and full of nutriment

20	75	2.50
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CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS

Broad-Leaved (Large-seeded). A delicious salad, used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and is also cooked and used like spinach

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.60

CRESS, OR PEPPERGRASS

Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. That grown in the cool of the season is of the best quality. To be used as salad before the flowers appear.

Extra Curled. Fine pungent flavor

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.50

Water Cress. Hardy aquatic perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds

05	40	3.00
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CUCUMBER

CONCOMBRE *Cohombro* *Curke*

CULTURE.—Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam. They should not be planted in the open air until there is a prospect of settled warm weather, in the vicinity of Boston about the middle of May. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil of each a shovelful of well rotted manure. When all danger from insects is passed, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness. 1 ounce for 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills for an acre.

CUCUMBER—(CONTINUED)

CUCUMBERS, NORTHERN GROWN.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Boston Pickling. A favorite pickling sort, of fine quality	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$1.50
Cumberland. Of the White Spine type, a strong and vigorous grower	05	15	1.50
Early Russian. Very early ; short ; is a valuable variety for small pickles	05	10	1.25
Early Frame. Medium size ; excellent for pickles when young	05	10	1.25
Early Short Green. Good for pickling ; productive	05	10	1.25
Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters ; very prolific	05	10	1.25
Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use	05	15	1.25
Green Prolific. One of the best for pickling ; dark green ; very productive, and of uniform small size	05	15	1 50
Japanese Climbing. Can be trained upon a trellis or poles. The flesh is pure, white, crisp	05	15	1.25
Long Green. Long and crisp ; a popular and reliable variety for pickles	05	10	1.25
Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and slim	05	10	1.25
Nichols' Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort	05	10	1.25
Small Gherkin. Very small, burr ; used for pickles	05	40	3.00
Improved White Spine. Well flavored and of medium size	05	15	1.50
Arlington White Spine. A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles	05	15	1 50
Davis Perfect. Fruit of a dark green color, very handsome ; a fine forcing variety.	05	15	1.50

DANDELION

PISSENLIT *Amargon* *Werdeblut*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart ; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which makes them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: A. This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough. 1 oz., 50 feet of drill.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Improved Thick-Leaved. Large leaved variety, upright in growth	\$0.05	\$1.00	\$8.00
American Improved.	05	1.00	8.00

EGG PLANT

Plant the seed in March in a hotbed ; or for family use, in flower pots in a warm window. Transplant in open ground after weather has become warm and settled, in rows two feet apart each way. They require a rich soil and as favorable a location for warmth as the garden will afford. One ounce to fifteen hundred plants.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality for the table	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$1.00
Improved New York Purple. The best ; large and of fine quality	05	50	6.00
Black Pekin. Fruit blackish purple ; dark foliage.	05	40	5.00

ENDIVE

For early use sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin plants to six to eight inches in a row. Any common garden soil will do ; but a rather moist situation is preferable. To blanch the leaves gather them carefully together when perfectly dry, and tie with matting or any soft fibrous material. Another method is to invert flower pots over the plants. The leaves are very highly esteemed for use as salads. One ounce for three thousand plants.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Green Curled. Very hardy ; leaves dark green, tender and crisp	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$1.50
White Curled. Leaves pale green ; should be used when young	05	20	1.50
Broad-leaved Batavian. Chiefly used in soups and stews ; requires to be tied up for blanching	05	20	1.50

KOHLRABI

An intermediate vegetable between the cabbage and turnip. Sow in April, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out or transplant in rows eight inches apart. When three to four inches in diameter they are fit to eat. For late use, sow in June and July.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early White Vienna. Flesh white and tender ; the best market sort ; excellent for table use	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$3.00
Early Purple Vienna. Differs from the above in color, being of a bluish purple	05	25	3.00

LEEK

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Generally considered superior to the onion for soups, hardy and easily cultivated.			
Large American Flag. A favorite market variety	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$1.50

LETTUCE

CULTURE—For main early crop, seed may be sown in the open ground in the middle of September, and transplanted to cold frames as soon as large enough to handle, being wintered over the same as early cabbage. In dry, well-sheltered spots, by covering with leaves or litter late in the season, Lettuce plants may be saved over the winter without glass covering in southern parts of the country without difficulty. The plants for setting out in spring are also sown in cold frames in March, and in hot-beds in February, and by careful covering up at night make fine plants by April. But for ordinary private use in the summer months, the simplest way is to sow it thinly in rows one foot apart and thin out the plants so that they will stand one foot apart. This is easier than transplanting the plants, sown every two or three weeks from middle of April to middle of August, Lettuce may be had in perfection the whole season.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
All-the-Year-Round. A very hardy compact cabbage-lettuce with close heads	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$1.50
Boston Fine Curled. Very early ; leaves beautifully curled	05	15	1.50
Big Boston. Large heading variety, very hardy	05	15	1.50
Deacon. Large compact heads, very tender	05	15	1.50
Denver Market. Large headed crumpled leaved variety	05	15	1.50
Defiance. Large heads ; solid and crisp ; endures summer heat well	05	15	1.50
Hanson. Heads large and solid ; tender ; stands summer heat well	05	15	1.50
Early Curled Simpson. Heads large ; very tender ; excellent for first crop	05	15	1.50
Early Curled Silesia. Early, large leaves	05	15	1.50
Prize Head. Large loose heads, tinged with brown	05	15	1.50
Salamander. Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably	05	15	1.50
Grand Rapids Forcing. Matures quickly ; Heads large size, good flavor	05	15	1.50
May King. Very hardy ; fine heads, of good quality. The outer leaves are yellowish-green, tinged with brown, while inside is rich golden yellow	05	15	1.50

LETTUCE — (CONTINUED)

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
White-Seeded Tennisball. —(<i>Forcing Stock</i>). Forms fine, perfect heads very crisp and tender	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$1.50
Black-Seeded Tennisball. One of the best for open-air culture; crisp and tender	05	15	1.50
New York Market. Very solid, of unusual size, very tender	05	15	1.50
Black Seeded Simpson. A superior variety, large, light colored heads	05	15	1.50
Paris White Cos. One of the finest varieties for summer use; the long narrow leaves should be tied up for a few days to facilitate blanching	05	20	1.75

MARTYNIA

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. These varieties are productive and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Martynia Proboscidea. The green seed-pods make excellent pickles	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$3.00

MUSK MELON

MELON MUSCADE *Melon Muscatel* Cantalupen

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds in a hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot-beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor. 1 oz. to 75 hills, 2 lbs. to an acre.



MILLER'S CREAM

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Christiana. One of the finest orange sorts; round; very sweet	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$2.50
Emerald Gem. Small, extra early; smooth ribbed dark green skin and orange flesh	05	20	2.50
Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety	05	15	1.50
Hackensack, Extra Early. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack	05	15	1.75
Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful of all Musk Melons	05	25	3.00
Long Yellow Cantaloupe. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the North	05	15	1.50
Miller's Cream Nutmeg Melon. The finest flavored melon in cultivation, and the best melon grown for the market gardener. The flesh is of a rich salmon color	05	15	2.00
Osage. Green fleshed; very sweet; early and prolific; one of the best	05	15	2.00
Paul Rose. A fine netted melon, oval; salmon meat; good shipper	05	15	2.00
Rocky Ford, or Improved Netted Gem. Oval; one of the best early; green flesh	05	10	1.00
Skillman's Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet	05	10	1.25
Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop	05	15	1.75
The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	05	15	2.00
White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	05	10	1.00

WATERMELONS

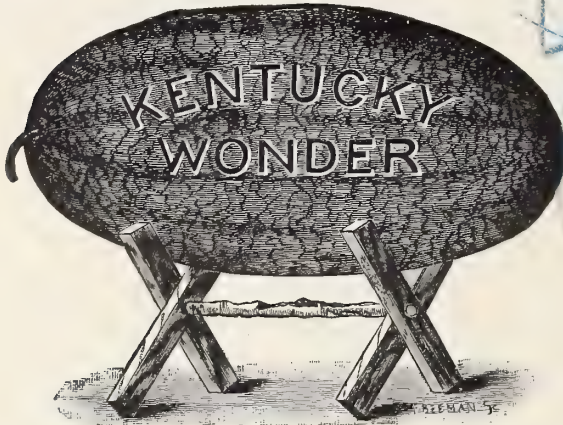
MELON D'EAU Zandia Wasser-Melone

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety. 1 oz. to 25 hills.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.75
Cole's Early. Medium size, red flesh, green skin	05	10	75
Cuban Queen. A large mottled-green, round variety; red fleshed, solid; fine quality	05	10	1.00
Citron. Round and handsome, for preserving; red seed	05	10	1.00

WATERMELONS—(CONTINUED)

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Hungarian Honey. One of the best, and earliest for northern climates . . .	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$1.00
Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper . . .	05	10	75



Kentucky Wonder. Ob-long in shape, skin dark green, flesh a beautiful scarlet color; crisp, rich and sugary flavor; always firm, very solid, and never mealy; average weight of forty to sixty pounds . . .

05 10 .75

Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh . . .

05 10 75

Phinney's Early. Early and of fine quality; red flesh . . .

05 10 75

Peerless or Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh . . .

05 10 75

Sweet Heart. Very early; one of the best . . .

05 10 75

Vick's Early. Very early; long, smooth, with bright pink flesh; fine flavor . . .

05 10 75

MUSTARD

For early salad, sow thickly on a gentle hot-bed in February and March, and for general crop, at intervals during Spring, on very fine soil, in rows six inches apart; it should be cut when about one inch high.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Black. The seeds form the mustard of commerce . . .	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25
White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly . . .	05	10	25

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms can be successfully and profitably grown during the winter and spring months on greenhouse benches among other plants, in frames, under greenhouse benches, as well as in the open fields or in cellars or outhouses. They are the most profitable crop for the outlay that can be grown, the American market being the best in the world for this delicious and healthy food.

Mushroom Spawn, English. Best mill rack. This quality can always be relied on

PKT. OZ. LB.

NASTURTIUM OR INDIAN CRESS

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for capers.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Tall. Excellent for covering fences or trellis-work . . .	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.75
Dwarf. Much used for borders . . .	05	10	85

OKRA OR GUMBO

One of the most wholesome vegetables. The pods, when young, make a fine soup of themselves, or may be used with other vegetables. They are also pickled. Plant seed after ground is warm and dry, thickly in drills 3 feet apart, thinning the young plants to 1 foot apart.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Dwarf Green. Productive and excellent . . .	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.60
Tall Green. Later than the dwarf . . .	05	10	60



Onion Sets should be planted near the surface as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They produce a very early and profitable crop.

Yellow Onion Sets	} MARKET PRICE
White Onion Sets	
Potato Onion Sets	

ONION

OIGNON

Cebolla

Zwichel

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

Extra Early Red Flat. Early close grained and a good keeper			
Yellow Globe Danvers. An early round variety, very small neck, large yielder, and good keeper; mild in flavor, and uniform in size			
Southport White Globe. Large globe shaped; of mild flavor, and a good keeper			
White Portugal, or Silver Skin. A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, very desirable for family use; highly esteemed for pickling when young			
New Queen. A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth; particularly valuable for pickles			
Mammoth Silver King. The largest onion in cultivation. So sweet and tender is the flesh, that it can be eaten raw like an apple; the skin is a beautiful silvery white; the flesh is snow white			
The Prize-taker. The American grown Prize-taker Onion grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw color; it is of immense size, measuring from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from four to five and half pounds each. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents the handsomest possible appearance, the flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor			
Yellow Danvers. Similar to Yellow Globe Danvers, but being flat instead of round, early, a good yielder, light yellow skin with fine grained mild white flesh			

PKT. OZ. LB.

Australian Brown Onion. Resembles the Danvers Yellow Globe in size and form; extra early and good keeper; thin, bright reddish brown . \$0.05 \$0.20 \$2.00

Southport Yellow Globe Onion. Similar to the Danvers Yellow Globe excepting much larger in size. Very desirable . 05 25 2.50

Early Red Globe. Earliest of the Red Onions. Good size, mild flavor . 05 25 2.50

Early Large Red Wethersfield. The best for general crop; flat in shape . 05 20 2.50

05 20 2.00

05 20 2.00

05 40 3.50

05 40 3.00

05 25 2.50

05 40 4.00

05 20 2.50

05 20 2.00

PARSLEY

PERSIL

Perijil

Petersilie

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.

PKT. OZ. LB.

Champion Moss. An English variety; very fine, mossy curled . \$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.60

Fern Leaved. Very ornamental, mossy curled sort for table decoration . 05 10 60

Double Curled. Fine dwarf, crimp leaves . 05 10 60

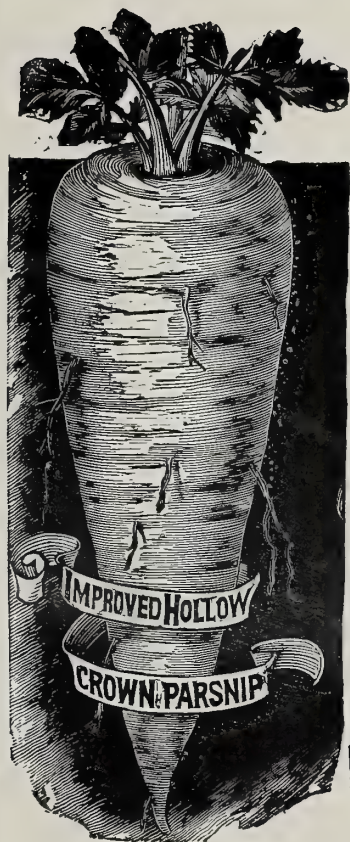




NOTT'S EXCELSIOR



PREM. GEMS



PARSNIP

PONAI8 *Chirijia* Pastinake

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds. 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill, 5 lbs. to one acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Maltese. The finest variety; of excellent flavor; smooth, fine grained	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.40
Student. An improved English sort; suitable for shallower soils	05	10	40
Hollow Crown. One of the best grown for table or stock	05	10	40
Long, Smooth White. The variety most in use; straight, smooth and handsome	05	10	40



BLISS' AMERICAN WONDER PEAS

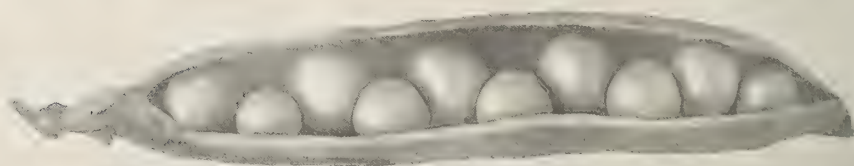
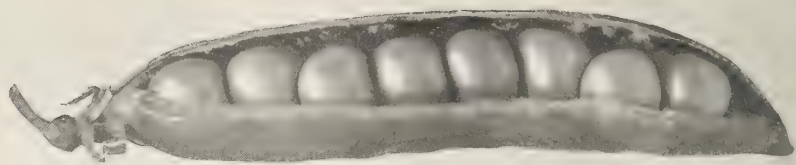
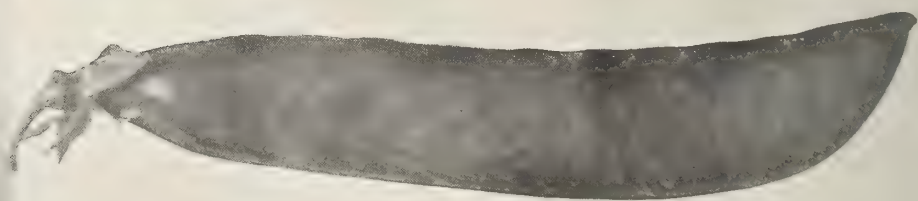
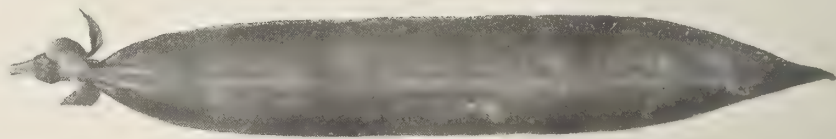
PEAS

Pois *Chicharos o Guisantes* Erbsen

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over-rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the Maud S. Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus Pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched make their way through the pods into the nearest peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble. 1 qt. to 100 feet of drill, 2 or 3 bushels to the acre.

EXTRA EARLY

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Alaska. One of the very earliest blue peas; very productive. Height 2½ feet	\$0.40	\$2.50	\$8.00
American Wonder. A remarkable variety of the finest quality; wonderfully productive and of dwarf habit, scarcely exceeding 12 inches in height	40	3.00	9.00
Daniel O'Rourke. A favorite extra early variety. Height 2½ feet	40	3.00	8.00
Gradus. The largest podded first early wrinkled pea. The pods are almost as large as those of Telephone, and are fit to pick about two days later than Alaska	40	3.00	10.00
Maud S. A very early free podding variety; ripens evenly; pods well filled and are good size. The favorite market garden sort. Height 2½ feet	35	2.50	8.00
Nott's Excelsior. Robust and vigorous in growth. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific, with larger pods with more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. Seed green, wrinkled, square at the ends like American Wonder. Height 12 inches	40	3.00	9.00
Premium Gem. A very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem Type, on which it is a great improvement. Height 14 inches	40	3.00	9.00
Rural New Yorker. Very early; uniform in ripening, and one of the best market varieties	30	2.50	8.00



GRADUS

PEAS—(CONTINUED)

EXTRA EARLY

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Surprise Peas. One of the earliest wrinkled sorts, pods medium size, a very prolific bearer, peas of delicious sweetness. Height 2 feet	\$0.40	\$2.00	\$9.00
Sutton's Excelsior. A great improvement on the Nott's Excelsior, earlier, pods and peas larger, growing about the same height but giving a much larger yield, a very profitable pea to raise (<i>See page 24</i>).	50	3.00	10 00
Thos. Laxton. The only rival to the famous Gradus,— as a long podded, extreme early wrinkled pea.— and in some respects even better	40	3.00	10.00

MEDIUM EARLY

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Advancer, McLean's. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea; pods long and uniform, maturing well together; a green wrinkled marrow. Our stock of Advancers cannot be excelled for purity. Height 2 feet	\$0.40	\$2.50	\$8 00
Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods. Height 20 inches. Seed green, wrinkled	40	2.50	8 00
Bliss' Everbearing. A favorite for general use; branches considerably if not too thickly planted; large well-filled pods. Height 3 feet	40	2.50	8.00
Carter's Daisey. A most desirable pea on account of the large size, beautiful shape and fine quality of the pods. Season medium. Seed green, wrinkled; height 18 to 20 inches	50	3.00	10.00
Dwarf Defiance. A valuable addition to the list of Half Dwarf large podded peas, much superior to the well-known Stratagem, bearing long, straight, handsome pods, well-filled with large peas of delicious flavor and highest quality. Height 20 inches	40	3.00	10.00
Emerson's Dwarf Champion. This pea gives universal satisfaction, very productive, large peas of fine flavor. Height 2 feet	40	2.50	9.00
Horsford's Market Garden. A grand wrinkled variety coming in between the Little Gem and the Advancer. In habit of growth quite distinct from either of these. Very even in growth; pods well filled with peas of finest quality. Height 20 inches	40	2.50	8.00
William Hurst. —(<i>New</i>). Resembles somewhat American Wonder in habit, but more straggling and uneven in growth, more hardy and vigorous, bearing in profusion long curved, handsome pods, well filled with peas of fine flavor. Seed light green, wrinkled. Height 12 inches	40	3.00	9.00

MAIN CROP

	QT.	PK.	BU.
Admiral Dewey. Height three and one-half feet; foliage, vine and pod rich dark green pods, very large; quality excellent	40	3.00	9.00
Carter's Telephone. Introduced a few years since, and has been quite popular; a strong grower; branches considerably, and bears remarkably long pods. Height 5 feet (<i>See front cover</i>).	\$0.40	\$2.50	\$9.00
Carter's Stratagem. A most remarkable variety, and will unquestionably take the lead for medium and late uses. Its pods are about double the length of other varieties in its class, besides being well filled, and with remarkably large peas, and these of the richest flavor. Height 2 feet (<i>See page 26</i>).	40	3.00	9.00
Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties; quality unsurpassed by any other pea; pods medium; peas large. Height 5 feet	35	2.50	9.00
Heroine. Fine habit of growth, luxuriant foliage, pods remarkably long and handsome, slightly curved, well filled with large luscious peas of fine flavor. Height 2 feet	35	3.00	8.00
White Marrowfat. A favorite marrow sort. Height 2½ feet	25	1.25	4.00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. This, as well as the preceding, is extensively grown as a field pea; hardy and productive. Height 2½ feet	25	1.25	4.00
Yorkshire Hero. An excellent late dwarf, wrinkled marrow; good pods; peas large; flavor excellent. Height 2½ feet	40	2.50	8.00
Peerless. The peer of all the mammoth podded peas; a very prolific bearer of large, handsome pods filled with large peas of delicious quality; a grand pea for the main crop; height 2½ feet	45	3.00	9 00
Dwarf Sugar. (Edible pods.) A French variety; early and of good quality	40	2.50	8.00
Tall Sugar. (Edible pods.) Can be used either shelled or cooked in the pods, which, when young, are very tender and sweet	40	2.50	8.00



SUTTON EXCELSIOR

PEPPER

PIMENT *Pimiento* Pfeffer

CULTURE—Sow in hot-beds in March, and, when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots. 1 ounce will produce 1,000 plants.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Squash. The best pickling pepper; tomato-shaped; medium size; thick skin	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$3.00
Bell, or Bull Nose. Nearly four inches long and three in diameter; very fine	05	25	3.00
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Similar to the Bell, but larger	05	25	3.00
Long Red Cayenne. Long, slender and very pungent	05	25	2.50
Red Chili. The best for <i>Pepper-sauce</i> ; small, narrow pods not over 2 in. in length	05	25	2.50
Golden Dawn. Bright golden-yellow; entirely free from fiery flavor; productive	05	25	3.00
Red Cherry. Small, round smooth, glossy, scarlet fruit	05	25	3.00

PUMPKIN

POTIRON *Calabaza* Grosse Kurbis

CULTURE—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines. 1 qt. for 300 hills.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Mammoth. The largest sort	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$1.50
Connecticut Field. The common large yellow Pumpkin; excellent for stock	05	10	40
Sugar, or Sweet. Excellent for baking and for pies	05	10	65
Cheese. Very productive; grown for both stock and cooking	05	10	1.00
Nantucket, or Negro. Dark, warted shell; fine flavor	05	10	1.00

RADISH

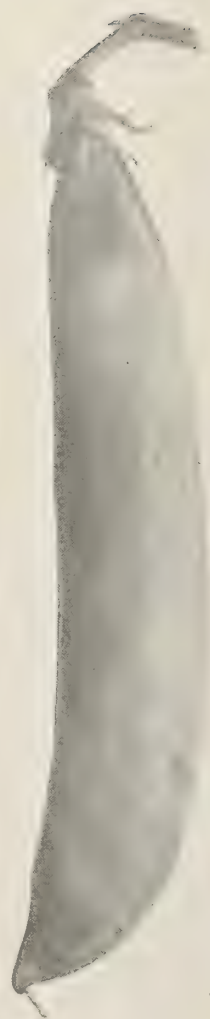
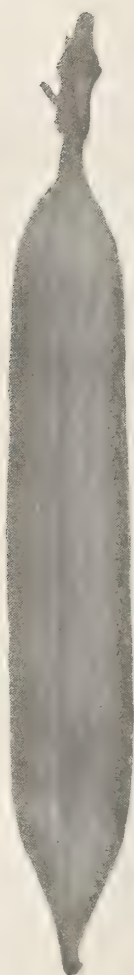
RADIES ET RAVE *Rabanos y Rabanitos* Rabies und Rettig

CULTURE—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill, 8 lbs. for 1 acre.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.75
French Breakfast. Pink and white; early; fine for forcing	05	10	75
Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long, crisp; for frames or open ground	05	10	75
Olive-Shaped Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	05	10	75
Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	05	10	75
Scarlet-Turnip White Tipped. Very early: for frames or outdoors	05	10	75
Scarlet Turnip. Very early, round, rich, scarlet, small top; one of the best; fine for forcing	05	10	75
Scarlet Globe. Of distinct shape, brilliant color, crisp and white; excellent for forcing	05	10	75
White Turnip. Very early; flesh and skin white; of mild flavor; excellent for summer use or forcing	05	10	75
Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	05	10	75
Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter; skin black, roots globe-shaped	05	10	75
Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	05	10	75

STRATEGEM



RHUBARB

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Linnaeus. The earliest and best for garden use	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$1.50
Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops	05	15	1.50

Roots of the above varieties, each 20 cents.

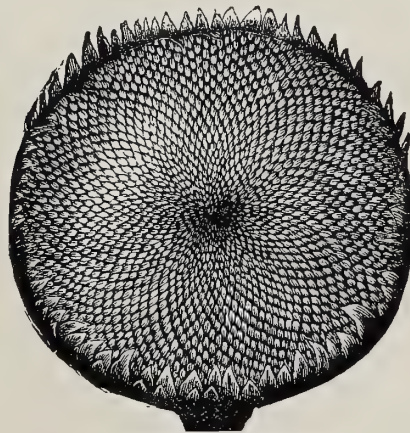
SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

SALSIFIS *Ostion Vegetal* *Rasertwurz*el

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster. 1 oz. to 60 feet drill.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
White French	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$1.25
Mammoth Sandwich Island	05	15	1.25

Sunflower Seeds will make hens lay. Will keep their plumage glossy, if fed three or four times a week with other food : : : :



MAMMOTH SUNFLOWER

One pint of Sunflower Seeds, if fed to your horses once a day, will keep their coats soft : : : : : and sleek

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Mammoth Russian Sunflower. The giant among sunflowers	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.15

SPINACH

CULTURE.—For summer use sow early in the spring, in drills eight inches to one foot apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Select rich soil and manure very liberally. A succession may be obtained by sowing at intervals of two weeks through the season. For very early spring use, sow in August. The plants are sometimes protected through the winter by a thick covering of straw. Spinach is used principally as greens for boiling, and is very highly esteemed for this purpose.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Bloodsdales Savoy-Leaved. Thick, succulent leaves, wrinkled; very productive and hardy	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25
Long Standing. Unsurpassed in quality	05	10	25
Prickly Seeded. Very hardy; leaves arrow-shaped	05	10	25
New Zealand. Produces an abundant supply of excellent greens all summer	05	10	75
Round Thick Leaf. The best for early spring or fall sowing; leaves large and thick	05	10	25
Victoria. A new sort which is quick to mature, and forms a very large, exceedingly thick leaf, which is somewhat savoyed in the center. It remains in condition for use much longer than most kinds, and cannot fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden	05	10	25

SQUASH

COURGE Calabaza Splise Kurbis

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart. Bush sorts, 1 oz. to 50 hills. Bush varieties, five to six lbs., and running varieties, 3 to 4 lbs., in hills, for an acre.



IMPROVED HUBBARD

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
American Turban. Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor	\$0.05	\$0.10	1.00
Bay State. With hard blue shell, for fall and winter .	05	10	1.00
Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	05	10	1.00
Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort, green skin	05	10	75
Delicious. Green skin, orange flesh; very fine-grained, sweet and dry; excellent for pies	05	.15	1.50
Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort; of excellent flavor	05	10	1.00

Golden Hubbard. The heavily warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow, turning to deep salmon-red when ripened. It is equally as productive and fine in quality as the original Hubbard Squash 05 10 1.00

Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality 05 10 1.00

Hubbard Warted. A Hubbard Squash, large, blackish green, hard as wood, with warty knobs all over it; satisfies even the inexperienced observer that it is the best of its class, rich in quality, a keeper and thick-fleshed—such as will sell at sight 05 10 1.00

Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush 05 10 75

Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin 05 10 75

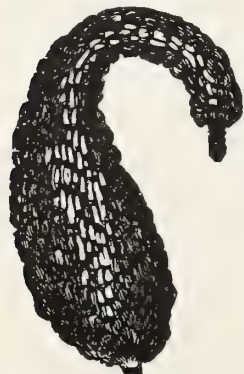
Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter 05 10 75

Orange Marrow. Quite distinct; very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter 05 10 1.00

Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer 05 10 75

Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above 05 10 1.00

Giant Summer Straightneck. Most of them are *straight-necked* 05 10 1.00



SUMMER CROOKNECK

White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety .	05	10	75
Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin .	05	10	75
Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange yellow skin and flesh	05	10	1.25
Warren. An improved Essex Hybrid of a rich orange color	05	10	1.25
Vegetable Marrow. A favorite English sort, distinct, flesh white	05	10	75

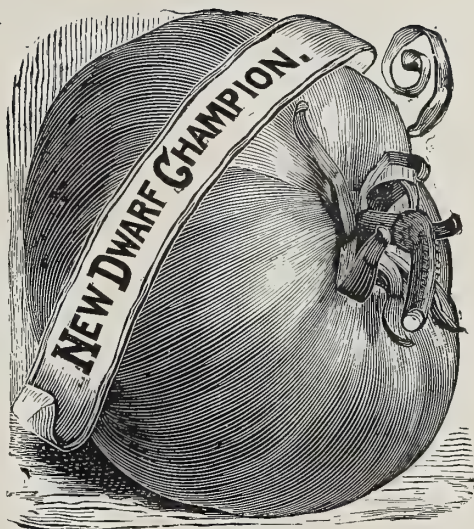
TOBACCO

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Connecticut Seed Leaf. The variety generally grown in New England	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$2.50

TOMATO

TOMATE *Tomate* *Liebesapfel*

CULTURE.—Sow in a hot-bed, green-house, or window in a sitting-room, where night temperature is not less than 60 degrees, about the first week in March, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are about two inches high they should be set out in boxes three inches deep, four or five inches apart, in same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. They are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of May, in this latitude, the plants may be set in the open ground. They are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of three feet apart in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. On heavy soils which are not suited for an early crop, they should be planted four feet apart. 1 oz. for 1,500 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. (to transplant) for an acre.



	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Acme. One of the earliest and handsomest varieties ever introduced. The fruit is of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, very solid and a great bearer	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$2.50
Dwarf Champion. In form, color and size this Tomato resembles the Acme—very smooth and symmetrical in shape, ripening close around the stem. It is very productive, many stalks having the fruit crowded closely together on the branches	05	25	3.00
Livingston's Favorite. A large, smooth, perfect-shaped Tomato, of a dark red color; does not rot or crack, and ripens evenly; very prolific; good flavor; flesh solid, and is very early	05	20	2.50
Livingston's Beauty. Ripens quite evenly; solid, fine flavored and very smooth	05	20	2.50
Livingston's Perfection. As early as Canada Victor; of a blood-red color; perfectly smooth; ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost comes. For canning purposes it is the best	05	20	2.50
New Dwarf Stone Tomato. Largest fruited of the earliest Dwarf Tomatoes, bright scarlet, very firm and solid	05	30	3.50
New Stone. Large, smooth solid scarlet; highly recommended	05	25	3.00
Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	05	30	3.50
Pear Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	05	25	3.00
Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	05	25	3.00
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry. (<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i>). The fruit grows in a husk and will keep all winter. It has a pleasant strawberry-like flavor. It is much used for preserving, also for sauce	05	25	3.00
Trophy. Very solid; standard late; fine canner; dark scarlet	05	25	2.50
Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	05	25	3.00
Spark's Earliana. The earliest and most prolific large Tomato; color a beautiful red; handsome, uniform, remarkably solid and productive	05	40	3.50

TURNIP

NAVET *Nabo* *Kuben*

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Imp. American and Laing's Early Swede should be sown from any time in July to first of August, but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Milan Purple-Crown. Earliest of all; white with purple top	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.65
Early Milan Pure White. Very handsome, pure white and as early as the above; flesh very sweet and tender	05	10	65

TURNIP—(CONTINUED)

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest varieties	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.65
White Egg. Oval; handsome and sweet	05	10	50
Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	05	10	50
Long White, or Cow Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot	05	10	50
Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	05	10	50
Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and keeps well	05	10	50
Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	05	10	50
White Norfolk. Globular; late, solid	05	10	50
White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	05	10	50
White French. Very productive and a fine keeper	05	19	50
Yellow Stone, or Globe. Medium size, flesh yellow	05	10	50
German Sweet. Flesh white; excellent flavor	05	10	50
White Rock. Very productive; good keeper	05	10	50



RUTA-BAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Laing's Early Swede. Yellow flesh; globe shape; excellent flavor	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.50
Shamrock. Yellow flesh; solid as a rock; remarkably fine flavor when cooked; neck short and a very heavy cropper; one of the best	05	10	50
Carter's Imperial Swede. An imported variety; enormously productive and of excellent quality; yellow flesh	05	10	50
Improved American Purple Top. Yellow flesh; good flavor; suitable for table or stock	05	10	50

HERB SEEDS

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Anise	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$1.25
Borage	05	25	1.50
Basil	05	25	1.50
Caraway	05	20	1.00
Catnip	05	50	5.00
Dill	05	10	75
Horehound	05	20	2.50
Lavender	05	25	2.00
Rue	05	30	4.00
Saffron	05	10	1.25
Sage	05	20	2.00
Sweet Fennel	05	10	1.00
Sweet Marjoram	05	15	1.25
Summer Savory	05	10	75
Thyme	05	30	3.00
Sorrel (French)	05	20	1.50

GRASS SEEDS



Emerson's Special Mixed Lawn Grass Seed. A superior mixture for lawns, tennis courts, etc. Weighs 35 lbs. per measured bushel. Other lawn mixtures do not average over 16 lbs. to the bushel. That the "Emerson" is the finest mixture of Lawn Grass Seed ever offered, the immense quantity we annually sell is the best proof we can offer. It is the best lawn seed for our American climate and is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that a rich, deep green velvety lawn is constantly maintained, it is the result of several years careful experimenting, and as we now offer it, the mixture is unequalled, as we use in this mixture only the pure clean seeds of the different varieties of grasses. The quantity required for making new lawns is two bushels per acre. For a plot 20 by 30, or 600 square feet, 1 lb. is required. Per lb., 25c.; per pk., \$2.25; per bu., \$8.00; 2 lb. bags, \$0.50; 4 lb. bags, \$1.00.

We also make up special mixtures of choice Grasses best adapted for lawns, banks, terraces and golf links, on both high and low land.

Our special mixture for

BANKS AND TERRACES

	LB.
Made up of clear, pure seed, per pound	\$0.25

Our special mixture for

GOLF LINKS

Made up of clear, pure seed, per pound	\$0.25
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We can make up any other special mixture desired, as we carry a full line of Fancy Grasses

BOSTON LAWN GRASS SEED

	QT.	PK.	BU.
A mixture of several varieties of grasses in a chaff, weighing 16 lbs. per measured bushel. Equal to any Chaff Lawn Seed mixtures on the market	\$0.20	\$1.25	\$3.50

STRICTLY PURE PARIS GREEN POISON

DIRECTIONS.—For Potato Bugs, Cotton Worms, etc., IF APPLIED AS A SPRAY, use one pound of our Pure Paris Green to 50 gallons of water; one pound to 100 gallons is frequently strong enough. If dusted on, one pound to the acre is sufficient, mixed with not more than one bushel of Land Plaster. For spraying fruit-trees use one pound to from 100 to 300 gallons of water, according to the nature of the tree.

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STRICTLY PURE POWDERED HELLEBORE

WITH ATTRACTIVE LABEL

1 Pound Boxes	\$0.25
"	15
"	10

STRICTLY PURE DALMATIAN POWDER

Per Pound	\$0.40
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WHALE-OIL SOAP

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKAGE

Pound Boxes	\$0.15
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Special prices on larger quantities.

GRAFTING WAX

A superior article, made by a nurseryman of life-long experience. It invariably gives the best satisfaction whenever used. It is put up in pound, half-pound and quarter-pound packages. Per pound, 25 cents.



TIMOTHY



RED CLOVER



RED TOP

GRASS SEEDS, SEED GRAINS, ETC.

Timothy. Forty-five pounds per bushel.
Chaff Red Top. Ten pounds per bushel.
Fancy Recleaned Red Top. Entirely free from chaff.
Chaff Rhode Island Bent. Ten pounds per bushel.
Kentucky Blue. Fourteen pounds per bushel.
Orchard Grass. Fourteen pounds per bushel.
Fowl Meadow. Eleven pounds per bushel.
Ryegrass English. Twenty-four pounds per bushel.
Ryegrass Italian. Eighteen pounds per bushel.
Tall Oat Grass. Twelve pounds per bushel.
Meadow Fescue. Fifteen pounds per bushel.
Tall Fescue. Fifteen pounds per bushel.
Hard Fescue. Fourteen pounds per bushel.
Sand Winter, or Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*). Sown either fall or spring; usually mixed with rye for the support. Should be cut as soon as the bloom appears. Sow from thirty to fifty pounds per acre. Excellent for milch cows.

Spring Vetches. Extensively fed in England to milch cows. Sow broadcast at the rate of two to three bushels per acre.
Meadow Foxtail. Eight pounds per bushel.
Rough Stalked Meadow. Fourteen pounds per bushel.
Wood Meadow. Fourteen pounds per bushel.
Crested Dog's-tail. Twenty-eight pounds per bushel.
Sweet Vernal (True). Eleven pounds per bushel.

CLOVERS

Crimson Clover.
Choice Red Clover.
Mammoth Red Clover.
Alsike or Swedish Clover.
Lucerne or Alfalfa.
White Clover.

All the above at market prices, at time of shipment. Write for prices.

GRASS SEEDS, SEED GRAINS, ETC.—(CONTINUED)

Flax for Sowing (*Linum usitatissimum*). Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost, and early enough to secure the early rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather; thresh early in the fall and in dry weather.



WHITE RUSSIAN OATS

from it is equal in quality to that of any other buckwheat. It is enormously productive, having yielded forty bushels of good seed from half a bushel sown. On account of its earliness it can be grown farther north than any other. Market Price.

PER BUSH.

Spring Rye. Distinct from the winter rye, grain of finer quality and more productive; can be successfully grown in any latitude . . .

White Winter Rye. An excellent variety to sow for green fodder for horses or cattle . . .

White Russian Wheat (*Beardless*). Spring . . .

Saakatchewan Wheat (*Beardless*). Spring . . .

White Clawson Wheat. Winter . . .

Barley, Montana. Two rowed . . .

Barley (*Bald and Beardless*) . . .

Barley, N. Y. Four rowed . . .

Welcome Oats. Very productive, and weighs from forty-eight to fifty lbs. per measured bushel. The grain is very large, handsome, plump and full, with thin, white, close fitting husk. They stool heavily. Extra strong, straight straw, five to six feet in height . . .

Golden Vine Field Peas . . .

Canada Field Peas . . .

Prussian Blue Field Peas . . .

Scotch Green Field Peas . . .

Market Price

BIRD SEEDS

	QT.	BU.
Canary Seed, Sicily. Carefully selected; the best quality, recleaned . . .	\$0.15	\$4.00
Hemp, Russian. Heavy seed; first quality, recleaned . . .	15	3.00
Rape, German. Small-seeded variety, imported seed; extra quality . . .	15	4.00
Rough Rice, or Paddy . . .	15	3.00
Mixed Bird Seed . . .	15	3.00
Bird Gravel . . .	10	
Cuttlefish Bone, per lb., . . .	40	

NEW JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

The Japanese Buckwheat is entirely distinct from all other varieties; the kernels are at least double the size of those of any other variety, and of a shape peculiar and distinct from all others. The straw is heavier, branches more, and does not need to be sown as thickly as other kinds. The flour made



MILLETS

Japanese Millet (*Crus Galli*). This grand, new Millet was imported from Japan by Professor Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This grass has greatly surpassed Hungarian and German Millet in size and vigor of stock and yield of grain. It has enormous cropping qualities, surpassing Field Corn. The fodder is readily eaten by cattle and horses. The seed itself is equal in value to Corn meal for milk production and is excellent for poultry. The reports which we get from farmers who have used this the past season point to a large use of this seed for fodder purposes. We highly recommend it to all. At market price.

AMERICAN MILLET

Common Millet (*Panicum miliaceum*). Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre, from May 1 to August 1. For grain sow in drills, one peck to the acre, and not later than June 20. Fifty pounds per bushel. At market price.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET

German or Golden Millet. An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance. At market price.

HUNGARIAN

Hungarian Grass (*Panicum Germanicum*). This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Forty-eight pounds per bushel. At market price.

Rape, Dwarf Essex. A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitableness of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a cover crop; and when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which when once introduced becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate. At market price.

SWEET PEAS

50 CENTS PER POUND

SWEET PEAS (*Lathyrus Odoratus*) have become one of the most popular of flowers; admired and cultivated not only in the largest but even the smallest garden. They are hardy and adapt themselves to all soils and climates; growing a constant bloom of fragrant flowers through the season. We give below a list of distinct and beautiful varieties.

CULTURE.—Plant early in warm, rich soil, covering two inches; a very good way is to dig a trench six inches deep by eight inches wide, and sow two rows about six inches apart, putting in about twenty-five seeds to the foot; cover two inches. When the plants are seven or eight inches high, fill in the trench; this insures the plant against drought.

WHITE AND VERY LIGHT SHADES

White.—Nora Unwin. Dorothy Eckford. Shasta. Emily Henderson. White Wonder. Mont Blanc. Sadie Burpee, W. S. Sadie Burpee, B. S. Blanche Burpee. The Bride. Alba Magnifica. Queen of England. Josephine White. White Snapdragon. Burpee's Earliest White. Mrs. Sankey.

Very Light Pink, almost White.—Modesty. Ramona. Sensation. Duchess of Sutherland. Countess of Aberdeen. Duchess of York. Lemon Queen. Delight. Fairy Queen. Alice Eckford. Countess of Shrewsbury. Snapdragon. Annie Stark. Delicata.

Pale Yellow or Primrose.—Burpee's Primrose Spencer. The Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Mrs. Eckford. Mrs. Collier. Mrs. R. F. Felton. Golden Gleam. Primrose. Earliest Sunbeam. Inconstancy. Queen Victoria.

Very Light Pink and Primrose.—Stella Morse. Marchioness of Cholmondeley. Golden Rose. Mrs. H. K. Barnes. Sybil Eckford. Dora Breadmore. Lady M. Ormsley Gore. Coquette. Elfreda. Sue Earl. Mrs. Fitzgerald. Lottie Hutchins. Florence Molyneaux. Lady Beaconsfield.

SHADES OF PINK

Light Pink (clear Pink).—Florence Morse Spencer. Prima Donna. Katherine Tracy. Agnes Eckford. Lady Aberdare. Royal Robe. Pink Pearl. Blushing Beauty. California. Princess Beatrice. Bridesmaid. Mrs. Gladstone.

Light Pink (buff Pink).—Queen of Spain. Countess of Lathom. Coral Gem. Venus. Agnes Johnson. Gracie Greenwood. Evening Star. Sunrise.

Light Pink shaded and deeper Pink.—Countess Spencer. Enchantress. Gladys Unwin. Mrs. Alfred Watkins. Paradise. Lovely. Janet Scott. Dainty. Nymphæa. Hon. F. Bouverie. Eric Hinton. Eliza Eckford. Cecil Crier. Mrs. Knights Smith. Pink Friar. Speckled Beauty. Domino. Peach Blossom. Isa Eckford. Crown Princess of Prussia. Duchess of Westminster. Hettie Turner.

Rose Shades and Pink (Rose and very light Pink usually called Rose and White).—Apple Blossom. Earliest of all. Lady Skelmersdale. Crown Jewel. Blanche Ferry. Florence Fraser. Little Dorritt. Dawn. Bride of Niagara. Painted Lady. Bronze King. (Deeper Rose and Pink). Jeannie Gordan. Royal Rose. Triumph. Beacon. Emily Lynch. Duke of York. Empress of India. Tweedy Smith.

Orange Pink or Salmon Shades.—Orange Pink (Semi-hooded). Bolton's Pink. Miss Willmott. Lady Mary Currie. Aurora. Oriental. Chancellor. Lady Penzance. Orange and Pink open (form). Helen Lewis. Henry Eckford. Evelyn Byatt. Gorgeous. Meteor. Orange Prince. Countess of Powis. Coronet.

SHADES OF RED.

Bright Red Crimson Scarlet.—(Pure Red). King Edward VII. Salopian. Mars. Firefly. Brilliant. America (striped). Cardinal or Invincible Carmine. Invincible Scarlet. Ignea. Daybreak (striped). Oregonia (striped). Invincible Scarlet Stripe. George Gordan, not a true Red but more correctly reddish claret. (Approaching Pure Scarlet). Queen Alexandra. Fadeless Scarlet Gem. Scarlet Gem.

SWEET PEAS—(CONTINUED)

SHADES OF RED (*Continued*)

Cerise and Crimson.—Coccinea. Prince Edward of York. Hettie Green. Princess Victoria. Duchess of Edinburg. Dorothy Vick. Queen of the Isles. Rising Sun.

Rose Crimson (Clear Crimson).—Prince of Wales. Majestic. Jessie Cuthbertson (striped). Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain (striped). Mrs. Dugdale. Her Majesty. Splendor. Colonist. Gaiety (striped). Sunset (striped). Caprice (striped). Red Riding Hood. Salvation Lassie.

Rose Crimson (showing veins of deeper shade).—Geo. Herbert. John Ingman. E. J. Castle. Phyllis Unwin. Lord Rosebery. American Queen. Lord Kenyon. Ovid. Novelty. Miss Hunt. Adonis Fashion. Calypso. Oddity. Mikado (striped).

Lavender and Mauve Shades (Light Lavender and Mauve). Mrs. Charles Foster. Frank Dolby. Lady Grisel Hamilton. Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Jr. Countess of Radnor. Lady Nina Balfour. Lady Cooper. New Countess. Celestial. Princess May. Juanita (striped) Striped Celestial. Creole.

Lavender and Mauve Picotee Edged.—Phenomenal. Lottie Eckford. Maid of Honour. Golden Gate. Butterfly. Captain Clark. Columbia (striped). Splendid Lilac.

Light Purple Mauve and Blue. Mrs. Walter Wright. Romolo Piazanni. Mrs. Charles Mander. A. J. Cook. Emily Eckford. Dorothy Tenant. Admiration. Gray Friar. Captivation. Fascination. Dolly Varden. Wawona (striped). Princess Louise. Violet Queen. Etna. The Queen. Vesuvius. Earl Cromer, rosy wine color.

BLUE AND PURPLE SHADES

Bright Blue.—Helen Pierce. Flora Norton. Unique (striped). Mrs. H. C. Philbrick.

Light Blue and Purple.—Senator (striped). Princess of Wales (striped). Black. Black and Brown. Light Blue and Purple.

Purple Standard, blue wings.—Countess of Cadogan. David R. Williamson. Captain of the Blues. Imperial Blue. Madam Carnot.

Clear Purple.—Duke of Westminster. Waverly. Carmen Sylva.

VERY DARK SHADES

Clear Deep Maroon.—Othello. Black Knight. Black Michael. Stanley. Boreatton. Double Boreatton. Admiral Togo.

Claret Maroon.—Duke of Clarence. Purple Prince.

Deep Maroon and Violet.—Horace J. Wright. Shahzada. Duke of Sutherland. Monarch. Indigo King.

Violet and Indigo.—Lord Nelson. Navy Blue.

DWARF OR CUPID SWEET PEAS

60 cents per Pound.

America.—Red and White (striped).

Sadie Burpee.—White.

Firefly.—Scarlet.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry.—Pink and White.

Countess of Radnor.—Lavender.

Primrose.—Yellow.

Cupid Mixed.—A mixture of all the standard varieties.

Mixed Colors.—A good mixture 50 cents per pound

Choice Mixed.—A mixture of all the fancy colors, excellent 60 cents per pound

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS

5 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

AGERATUM. A half-hardy annual. Very useful for bedding.

Mexicanum. Large blue flowers.
Mexicanum Album. White.

ALYSSUM. A well-known hardy annual. Much esteemed for edgings.

Alyssum Compactum. Small white flowers.
Alyssum Little Gem. Very dwarf.

AMARANTHUS. A stately and highly decorative annual.

Choice Mixed. All sorts in splendid mixture.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon). Hardy perennials. The tall sorts are useful for massed beds, and the dwarf sorts splendidly adapted for borders.

Tall Mixed. Very choice varieties.
Dwarf Mixed. Finest strains mixed.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Hardy perennials of easy culture. Suitable for herbaceous borders. Very free bloomers.

Finest Mixed, Single. Very choice mixed.
Finest Mixed, Double. Best mixed sorts.

ASTER. A half-hardy annual. One of our most popular flowers; too well known to need any description.

Queen of the Market (early).
Finest Mixed.
Crimson.
White.
Blue.

Chrysanthemum Flowered Dwarf. A useful sort for bedding or pot culture.
Finest Mixed. A splendid mixture.

VICTORIA ASTER. Flowers of large size, very double, with beautifully curved petals.

Splendid Mixed.
White.
Pink.
Purple.
Crimson.

SEMPLER BRANCHING. A free-growing Aster of erect habit; one of the finest for cutting.

Finest Mixed.
White.
Rose Pink.
Scarlet.
Purple.

GIANT COMET. Large flowers, with long, wavy, twisted petals.

Finest Mixed. A mixture of the best varieties.

TRUFFANT'S PEONY, Flowered. A fine incurved Aster, very double, of globular form.

Finest Mixed. All the delicate as well as the brilliant colors in the mixture.

BALSAM. A showy and easily grown tender annual.

Double Camelia Flowered. Very choice mixed.
Finest Mixed.

BALLOON VINE. A rapid-growing annual climber with white blossoms.

Pure White.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Daisy). A favorite spring flowering perennial.

Double White. Purest white.
Longfellow. Large rose flowers.
Choice Mixed.

CACALIA (Tassel Flowers). Hardy annual with trusses of tassel like flowers.

Choice Mixed. A mixture of the best sorts.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). Hardy annual with large double flowers. Very free bloomer.

Prince of Orange. Deep orange.
Meteor. Light golden yellow.
Double Mixed.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS. Very showy annual. Useful for cutting.

Finest Mixed. Mixture of all sorts.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells). Large bell shaped flowers, showy in mixed borders and shrubberies.

Double Mixed. Fine varieties of colors.
Single Mixed. Very choice.

CANDYTUFT. Showy hardy annuals; useful for edgings and masses, very serviceable for cut flowers.

Finest Mixed. All sorts in splendid mixture.
Dark Crimson. Rich Crimson.
Purple. Beautiful shade.
White Rocket. Large White heads.
Flesh Color. Very delicate.

CANNA. Valuable for bedding, being very showy.

Finest Mixed. A very fine mixture.

CELOSIA or COXSCOMB. Showy annuals producing large, brilliant, comb-like heads.

Tall Mixed. Very fine.
Dwarf Mixed. Finest mixed.

CENTAUREA. Very showy annuals; fine for cutting.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button). Finest mixed colors.
Moschatus (Sweet Sultan). Mixed; grand for bouquets.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Showy hardy annual; desirable for sea-shore and mountain gardens.

Double Mixed. Annual varieties of all colors.
Single Mixed. Annual varieties in splendid mixture.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS

(CONTINUED)

CLARKIA. Showy hardy annuals of easy cultivation; fine for beds or cutting.

Finest Mixed. Choice colors of double and single mixed.

COBEA. Well known climbing perennial of rapid growth; large purple blooms.

Scandens. Rapid grower; purple blooms.

COLEUS.

Tender Perennials. Splendid bedding plant of beautiful foliage.

Extra Choice Mixed. Seed from choicest varieties.

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory). A useful and showy annual climber of easy culture.

Tall Mixed. All colors.

Dwarf Mixed. Fine for beds or borders.

COSMOS. One of our most beautiful fall flowers; should be sown in May.

Choice Mixed. Best sorts in mixture.

CYPRESS VINE. Very beautiful twining annual with star-like flowers.

White. Pure white; a great favorite.

Choice Mixed. All colors.

DAHLIA. This popular flower can easily be raised from seed and flowered the same season.

Choice Mixed Doubles. All varieties.

Fine Single Mixed. Splendid mixture.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). The tall sorts are very pretty in shrubbery and the dwarfs are very effective for beds. Both annual and perennials are easily grown from seed.

Double Dwarfs. Fine mixed annual

Double Tall. A very choice mixed.

DIANTHUS (Pink). These, although biennials, should be treated as annuals; excellent for small beds with great varieties of flowers.

Heddiwigi. Fine double mixed.

Heddiwigi. Choice single mixed.

Carnation Pink. Choice mixed.

Barbatus (Sweet William). Finest double mixed.

Barbatus (Sweet William). Fine single mixed.

DOLICHOS LALIABLAB (Hyacinth Bean). Rapid growing annual climber with white and purple flowers.

Mixed Colors. Very fine mixture.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). A hardy plant of easy cultivation; fine for groups among shrubs.

Finest Mixed. Very good mixture.

ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA (Wild Cucumber). One of the quickest growing annual vines; the seed should be soaked in water 24 hours before planting.

Wild Cucumber.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy). Hardy annual having delicate foliage and large poppy like flowers, beautiful for bedding.

Extra Fine Mixed. Tall varieties mixed.

GAILLARDIA. Very showy hardy plants; useful for beds and cut flowers. Annual varieties.

Picta Single Mixed. Choice mixed colors.

Lorenziana. Double mixed colors.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena). Showy annual with globe shaped everlasting flowers.

Finest Mixed. Very choice mixture.

GODETIA. Splendid hardy annuals with large mallow-like flowers; rapid growers, flowering very freely.

Finest Mixed. Very fine mixture.

GOURDS. Climbing annuals; useful for covering fences or slopes and bearing gourds of very interesting colors and shapes.

Fine Mixed Varieties. All sorts.

Named Sorts. Bottle, Dish-cloth, Egg-shaped, Sugar Trough, etc.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). A free flowering hardy plant; very useful for cut flower work.

Elegans. White (annual).

Paniculata. White (perennial).

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower). Very useful in forming backgrounds of large beds or borders.

Mammoth Russian. Single very large.

Globosus. Large Double Yellow.

Finest Mixed. Good mixture.

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting Flower). Showy annual, useful as dried flowers for winter bouquets.

Double Finest Mixed. Very choice.

HELIOTROPE. Very fragrant perennial, excellent for bedding.

Finest Mixed. Good mixture.

HOLLYHOCK. Hardy biennials; should be lightly protected during winter.

Chater's Double Finest Mixed. Very choice.

Single Mixed. Choice mixed colors.

HUMULUS LUPULUS (Hop). Splendid annual climber; very ornamental.

Japonicus. Japanese Hop.

IPOMOEA (Convolvulus). Useful and showy annual climber of easy culture.

Bonna Nox (Evening Glory). Large blue flowers.

Coccinea (Star Ipomea). Scarlet.

LATHYRUS ODORATUS. See Sweet Peas.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS

(CONTINUED)

LANTANA. Tender perennial, suitable for pots and bedding.

Finest Mixed Hybrids. Free flowering.

LOBELIA. Annual varieties; fine for bedding and hanging baskets.

Crystal Palace Variety. Dark blue of spreading growth.

Gracilis. The best for hanging baskets.

Fine Mixed. Choicest mixed sorts.

MARIGOLD (Tagetes). Well-known hardy annuals of easy cultivation.

African Double. Lemon color.

African Orange. Orange color.

African Mixed. All colors in mixture.

African Eldorado. Large flowers.

French Dwarfs. Finest mixed.

French Tall. Finest mixed.

MATRICARIA (Feverfew). Half hardy perennial with large showy flowers.

Grandiflora Flore Pleno. Double White.

Eximia Golden Ball. Golden yellow flowers.

MAURANDYA. Greenhouse perennial climbers; unexcelled for vases, hanging baskets and trellis work.

Finest Mixed. A collection of purple, scarlet and white.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda Odorata). A most popular fragrant annual.

Miles Spiral. Long spikes.

Machet. Best for pot culture.

Parson's White. Splendid spikes of whitish flowers.

Sweet Mignonette. The old favorite.

MIRABILIS (Four o'Clock). Half hardy perennial blooming the first year from seed.

Choicest Mixed. Good mixture.

MYOSOTIS. Dwarf half hardy perennials bearing little star shaped flowers.

Finest Mixed. Various shades of blue, rose and white.

Palustris (True forget-me-nots). Bright blue.

NEMOPHILA. Free flowering hardy annuals; cup shaped flowers of bright colors.

Finest Mixed. A splendid mixture.

PANSY. The finest blooms are to be obtained by sowing the seed in July or August, covering the plant during the winter.

Choice Mixed. A fine mixture.

Masterpiece. Ruffled petals; mixed colors.

Trimardeau. Giant Pansies of rich color.

POPPY (Papaver). A flower that is too well-known to need any description.

Shirley Finest Mixed. Ranging from white and pink to crimson.

Mikado. Double fringed flowers; white striped with crimson.

Oriental. Very early flowers; orange scarlet.

Iceland. Very choice mixed varieties.

Fine Mixed. A collection of all sorts.

PETUNIAS. Very popular because of its easy cultivation, blooming from early summer to frost a showy free growing annual.

Finest Single Mixed. Choice colors.

California Giant. Flowers of immense size.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. One of our best annuals, easy of culture, making a beautiful display.

Grandiflora Finest Mixed. Very large flowers.

Finest Mixed. Splendid colors.

PORTULACA. A charming dwarf annual for light soils; free bloomers.

Extra Double Mixed. A good mixture.

Extra Single Mixed. Very finest varieties.

PYRETHRUM. Half hardy perennials, dwarf plants, excellent for borders.

Golden Feather. Golden Yellow foliage.

Hybridum.—(Perennial). Finest mixed.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean.) Tender annuals, excellent for their beautiful foliage.

Finest Mixed. A mixture of all the choice varieties.

SALVIA. (Flowering Sage). Splendid hardy or greenhouse perennials, very showy.

Salvia Splendens. Brilliant scarlet.

Patens. Bright blue.

Mixed. Blue and Scarlet.

SALPIGLOSSIS. Half hardy annual. Producing beautiful flowers of a tunnel like shape, grand for cutting.

Large Flowering Mixed. Very beautiful.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride). Hardy annual of easy cultivation; very free bloomer.

Finest Mixed Double. Large showy flowers.

Dwarf Double Mixed. Very choice.

STOCKS. Half hardy annual. The delightful fragrance and free blooming character of this flower makes it a universal favorite.

Choice Mixed. All the choice varieties in this mixture.

THUNBERGIA. A rapid growing annual; excellent for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc.

Finest Mixed.

VERBENA. Half hardy perennial. The Verbena is one of the most decorative and easily grown bedding plants.

Mammoth Hybrids. Fine mixture.

Fine Mixed. A good assortment.

WALLFLOWER. Half hardy perennials of delicious fragrance.

Finest Mixed Branching.

ZINNIA. Most desirable and decorative annual for bedding.

Double Mixed. Choice double flowers.

Curled and Crested. Large flowers with curled petals.

White.

Pink.

Purple.

Crimson.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD FLOWER SEEDS

(CONTINUED)

NASTURTIIUM. Dwarf. All colors mixed.

Nasturtium or Tropaealum Minor. Hardy annual; one foot high. A bed of these in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, and blooms all the season . . . per lb. \$0.85

NASTURTIIUM. Tall. All colors mixed.

Nasturtium or Tropaealum Major. Hardy annuals; grow five to ten feet high, producing brilliant colors and of many shades, from scarlet to black; make a very showy covering for arbors, trellises and rustic work . . . per lb. \$0.75

SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

WILD GARDEN SEEDS. The introduction of these has proved a great success. Any one who has cultivated flowers in beds is aware of the amount of labor and constant attention necessary to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give this care, the "Wild Garden" presents a substitute which, for its unusual and varied effects, for cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no rival. "Wild Garden Seeds" are a mixture of varieties of hardy flower seeds. No one who has not seen such a bed can form an idea

of its possibilities, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day. Half-ounce packets, 25 cents.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Animated Oats (<i>Avena Sterilis</i>). Quaking Grass (<i>Briza Mazima</i>). Job's Tears (<i>Croix Lachrymæ</i>). Love Grass (<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>). Feather Grass (<i>Stipa pennata</i>).	}	Market Price
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POULTRY AND PIGEON SUPPLIES

Ground Oyster Shells. 100 lb. bags, 65 cents per 100 lbs.

Oyster Shells. Fine ground for chickens and pigeons. 75 cents.

Cracked Poultry Bone. Per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Bone Meal for Poultry and Cattle. 100 lb. bag, \$2.00.

Mica Spar Grit. No. 2 for hens. No. 3 for pigeons. No. 4 for chickens. 75 cents per bag.

Animal Meal. For cattle and poultry. 100 lb. bags, \$2.00.

Sunflower. Large Russian, 15 cents per lb.

Hemp, Large Russian. Much fed to pigeons and fowls that are being fattened for the table, 8 cents per lb.

Canary. Valuable for chickens and pigeons, \$4.00 per bu. of 60 lbs.

German Rape. Fine for chickens and pet birds. Per lb. 8 cents.

Ground Beef Scraps. 100 lb. bags, \$3 00

Wheat. } At market price.
Wheat, Cracked. }

Flax Seed. 10 cents per lb.

Barley. \$1.00 per bu.

Buckwheat. \$1.00 per bu.

Peas. Small white Canada, \$2.00 per bu.

Imported Millet. For chickens. In sacks of 220 lbs., per lb., 3 cts.

Hulled Oats. 100 lb. bags, market price.

Gem Chick Feed. \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

Our Gem Poultry Feed is one of the best on the market. It is a mixture of white and red wheat, barley, kaffir corn, buckwheat, in a proportion best suited for the production of eggs. Price, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

Charcoal. 3 sizes. No. 1 for hens. No. 2 for pigeons. No. 3 for chickens. Put up in 50 lb. bags. \$1.25 per bag.

Kaffir Corn. The heads are long and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, flecked with reddish brown spots. The average height of growth on good, strong land is five and one-half to six feet. The seed heads grow from ten to twelve inches in length, and the product of grain on good land reaches easily fifty to sixty bushels per acre. The whole stock, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder. The seed, which is a small, round, white grain, is one of the most perfect pigeon foods known. As a food for poultry it is equal in nutriment to the common yellow corn. Pigeon and poultry farmers should use this in place of the whole or broken corn. At market price.

Shredded Wheat. Made of the shredded wheat biscuit. Pure and sweet. Excellent for chickens. Price, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

Cut Clover. Our cut clover is made from pure red, white, and alsike clover hay, consequently it is unsurpassed by any offered in the market. Put up in 50 lb. bags. Price, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

Clover Meal. Is pure clover hay ground into a meal. Put up in 50 and 100 lb. bags. Price, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Alfalfa, Cut. Is the pure alfalfa clover hay ground into a meal. Put up in 100 lb. bags. \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

BUG DEATH

Is a non-poisonous powder that effectually takes the place of Paris Green and other dangerous insect powders when used as directed

WE give this insecticide our fullest endorsement. It has now been on the market ten years, and the sale is rapidly increasing. It is a non-poisonous powder, and can be applied dry just as it comes from the



PAT. MARCH 16 AND NOV. 9, 1907
PAT. IN CANADA NOV. 2, 1897

package, or it can be mixed with water and sprayed on the vines with any of the sprayers on the market. It is sure death to the potato, squash and cucumber bugs, currant and tomato worms, and many other plant-eating pests.

It costs a little more to kill the bugs on an acre of potatoes with Bug Death than with other insecticides, but as Bug Death contains no arsenic it will not burn or blight the vine, thus giving the potato a better chance to mature, which means a more starchy potato and one

less liable to rot, and the extra yield of marketable potatoes will more than pay the entire expense.

Use freely on all house plants. Perfectly safe to use and is non-poisonous.

The manufacturers have added a 100-pound package to the sizes already on the market, and we now offer same to the farmers.

PRICE-LIST

1 pound package	. . .	\$0.15
3 " "35
5 " "50
12½ " "	. . .	1.00
100 " "	. . .	7.50
Dickey Shaker25



DICKEY SHAKER

Circulars giving results of tests made in various places mailed free. Give Bug Death a trial, and be convinced of its merits.

Spray Your Trees with BUG DEATH
THE BEST THING IN THE WORLD FOR THE PURPOSE

We shall be pleased to make special prices on round lots of seeds if requested

GROCERYMEN

WE SELL FOR COOKING PURPOSES



BEANS

New York State H. P. Pea	California Round Pea
New York State H. P. Medium	Horticultural
New York State H. P. Marrowfat	Improved Yellow Eye H. P.
Vermont State H. P. Pea	Old Fashioned Yellow Eye H. P.
Imported Pea	Red Kidney H. P.
Imported Medium	Black Turtle Soup
California S. W. Pea	Large Lima (California Grown)

PEAS

Canada White	Scotch Green
Split Peas (Bags or Bbls.)	Blue

At Wholesale Market Prices on Day of Purchase

*WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR BAGS OR BARRELS WHEN IN
ORIGINAL PACKAGES*

WEIGHTS OF GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS AND QUANTITIES SOWN PER ACRE

WEIGHTS			QUANTITY SOWN		WEIGHTS			QUANTITY SOWN	
	per bush.,	lbs.		PER ACRE		per bush.,	lbs.		PER ACRE
Timothy		45 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	Sweet Vernal		11 lbs.		3 bush.
Clover, Red		60 lbs.		15 to 20 lbs.	Sheep Fescue		12 lbs.		2 bush.
Clover, White		60 lbs.		10 to 15 lbs.	Tall Fescue		15 lbs.		$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bush.
Clover, Alsike		60 lbs.		8 to 10 lbs.	Tall Oat Grass		12 lbs.		4 bush.
Clover, Alfalfa		60 lbs.		15 to 20 lbs.	Wood Meadow		14 lbs.		2 bush.
Red Top	per sack,	56 lbs.		$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bush.	Yellow Oat Grass		8 lbs.		4 bush.
Red Top	per bush.,	10 lbs.		$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bush.	Buckwheat		48 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bush.
Red Top, Fancy				10 to 15 lbs.	Barley		48 lbs.		2 to 3 bush.
Bent, R. I.	per bush.,	10 lbs.		3 bush.	Oats		32 lbs.		2 to 3 bush.
Bent, Fancy				10 to 25 lbs.	Rye		56 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
Blue Grass	per bush.,	14 lbs.		2 to 3 bush.	Wheat		60 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
Fowl Meadow		11 lbs.		1 to 2 bush.	Flax		56 lbs.		1 to 2 bush.
Hungarian		48 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bush.	Canary		60 lbs.		
Lawn Seed		16 lbs.		3 to 4 bush.	Hemp		40 lbs.		
Millet, American		50 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bush.	Rape		50 lbs.		
Millet, German		50 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bush.	Beans, White		60 lbs.		1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
Millet, Golden		50 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bush.	Beans, Red Kidney		60 lbs.		1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
Orchard Grass		14 lbs.		2 to 3 bush.	Beans, Fancy Seed, measured bushel				1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
Crested Dog's Tail		28 lbs.		1 bush.	Corn, Sweet, measured bushel				8 to 10 quarts
Hard Fescue		14 lbs.		2 bush.	Corn, Ensilage, measured bushel				3 bush.
Italian Rye Grass		18 lbs.		3 bush.	Corn, Field	per bush.,	56 lbs.		8 to 12 quarts
Meadow Fescue		15 lbs.		$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bush.	Peas, Canada Field		60 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bush.
Meadow Foxtail		8 lbs.		3 bush.	Peas, Green Field		60 lbs.		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bush.
Perennial Rye Grass		24 lbs.		2 bush.	Peas, Fancy Seed, measured bushel				$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bush.
Rough Stalked Meadow		14 lbs.		2 bush.					

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO SOW AN ACRE OF GROUND

		QUANTITY				QUANTITY	
		PER ACRE				PER ACRE	
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		Martynia, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill		10 lbs.	
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants		5 lbs.		Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills		$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill		$1\frac{1}{4}$ bush.		Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills		$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	
Beans, pole, 2 quarts to 200 hills		$\frac{1}{2}$ "		Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill		10 lbs.	
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill		10 lbs.		Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill		10 lbs.	
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of grill		6 lbs.		Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill		4 to 5 lbs.	
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		5 oz.		Onion Seed, for Sets		30 to 50 lbs.	
Broom Corn		10 lbs.		Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill		8 bush.	
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		5 oz.		Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill		5 lbs.	
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		5 oz.		Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill		8 lbs.	
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill		$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.		Peas, garden, 1 qt. to 150 feet of drill		$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants		5 oz.		Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants		4 oz.	
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants		4 oz.		Potatoes		8 bush.	
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants		6 oz.		Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 300 hills		4 qts.	
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills		8 qts.		Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill		8 lbs.	
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill		8 lbs.		Rye		$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills		$1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.		Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill		8 lbs.	
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants		8 oz.		Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill		10 lbs.	
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill		3 lbs.		Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill		2 lbs.	
Flax, broadcast		$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.		Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills		2 lbs.	
Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		4 oz.		Squash, Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills		3 lbs.	
Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill		$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.		Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants		3 oz.	
Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill		4 lbs.		Tobacco, 1 oz. to 500 plants		2 oz.	
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill		3 lbs.		Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill		$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	

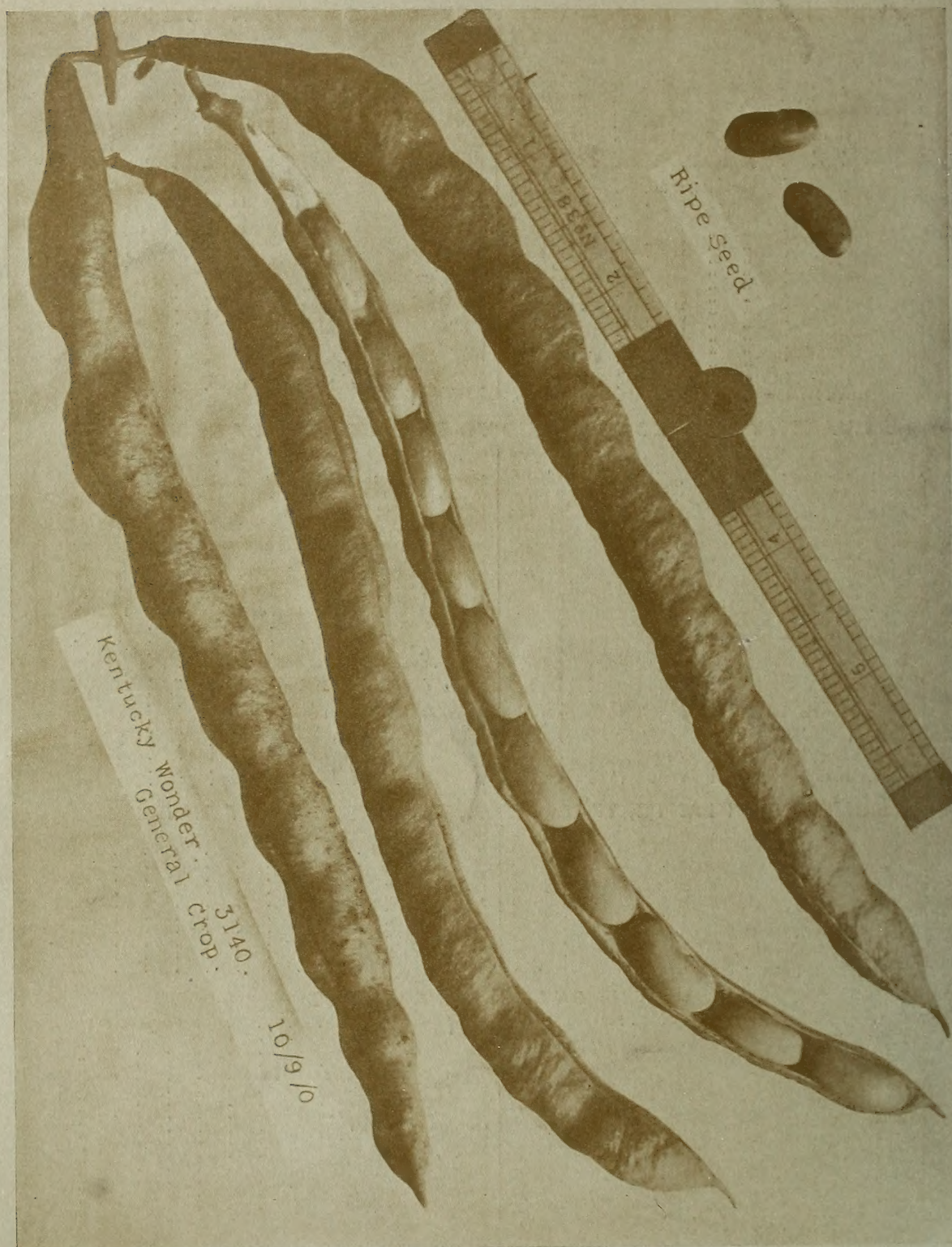
NUMBER OF PLANTS, TREES, ETC., REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE

DISTANCE		NUMBER		DISTANCE		NUMBER	
1 foot by 1 foot		43,560		6 feet by 6 feet		1,210	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " $1\frac{1}{2}$ "		19,360		8 " " 8 "		680	
2 " " 2 "		21,780		10 " " 10 "		434	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " " $2\frac{1}{2}$ "		10,800		12 " " 12 "		302	
3 " " 3 "		6,970		15 " " 15 "		194	
3 " " 2 "		14,520		18 " " 18 "		134	
3 " " 3 "		7,260		20 " " 20 "		103	
4 " " 4 "		4,840		25 " " 25 "		70	
5 " " 5 "		2,722		30 " " 30 "		40	
		1,742		40 " " 40 "		27	

WEIGHT OF VARIOUS ARTICLES

		Per bush.,				Per bush.,	
Apples		48 lbs.		Sweet Potatoes		56 lbs.	
Apples, Dried		22 "		Turnips		58 "	
Barley		48 "		Beef and Pork, per bbl., net		200 "	
Broom Corn		46 "		Flour, per bbl., net		196 "	
Bran		20 "		White Fish and Trout, per bbl., net		200 "	
Corn on ear		70 "		Salt, per bbl.		280 "	
Corn Meal		50 "		Lime, per bbl.		220 "	
Charcoal		22 "		Hay, well settled, per cubic foot		$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Coal, Mineral		80 "		Corn, on Cob, in bin		22 "	
Cranberries		40 "		Corn, Shelled		45 "	
Dried Peaches		28 "		Wheat,		48 "	
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure		60 "		Oats,		$25\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Malt		38 "		Potatoes,		$38\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Osage Orange		33 "		Sand, Dry,		95 "	
Onions		54 "		Clay, Compact		135 "	
Plastering Hair		8 "		Marble		169 "	
Salt, Coarse		50 "		Seasoned Beachwood, per cord		5,616 "	
Salt, Michigan		56 "		Seasoned Hickory,		6,960 "	

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST. Sold by



(For description see page 7)

THOMAS W. EMERSON CO.

74 and 76 SOUTH MARKET STREET

BOSTON, MASS.